CLEAVE'S WEEKLY POLICE GAZETTE.

Liberty with danger is to be preferred to Slavery with Security.—SALLUST. TRUTH KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. JUSTICE. *A well-instructed people alone can be a free people.*—MADISON.

VOL. III.—No. 20. LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1836. PRICE TWOPENCE.

COBBETT'S MONUMENT.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE for the Erection of a National Monument to the memory of the late WILLIAM COBBETT, M.P., respectfully acquaint the admirers of that great man, that the

PUBLIC MEETING

will be held in London, on the second Monday in June next, that

DAN. O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P., will take the Chair, and that further particulars will be duly announced as the day approaches.

Committee-room, Cobbett's Register Office, 11, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

HATTON GARDEN.

JOSEPH ADY AGAIN!—Mr. John Finnett, residing at Heston, Hounslow, brought a letter to this office, which he had received from the notorious Joseph Ady. The following is a copy:—

"It is the undoubted right of every British subject to employ his capital and exertions in any manner he may think proper, not contrary to the laws of his country."—*Judge Pattison.*

"The undersigned is able to inform you of something he believes considerably to your advantage, on receipt of 20s. for his trouble, by post order or otherwise; but in case no benefit does result, I promise to return the fee three days after application to me in writing. Respectfully,

"JOSEPH ADY, Accountant,

"No 7, York-street, Commercial-road.

"London April 24, 1836.

"Late of 11, Circus, Minories, and resident in the same parish 46 years, where I am personally known to every inhabitant as the compiler of a List of Owners of Unclaimed Legacies, Dividends, &c. &c., to the amount of 100 million pounds; but am now the victim of a malicious conspiracy of persons interested in preventing the public from receiving the benefit thereof."

Addressed—"John Finnett, Esq. Heston, Hounslow."

The magistrates said they were surprised at the impudence of the fellow, and told Mr. Finnett to consult with their officer, Duke, who would advise him how to act.—Mr. Finnett observed, that he was not to be caught by the bait, and he hoped everyfother person to whom Ady made a similar application, would act as he had done. He quitted the office with Duke, who, we are persuaded, will, if there is a chance, put another check to the victimising tricks of Ady.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—Mr. Foxall, district surveyor of St. George, Hanover-square, made the following complaint. The house of Mr. Goatley, Old Bond-street, was injured by the fire which consumed the Western Exchange, and in consequence it became necessary to re-build a portion of the party wall. The Builders' Act, now in operation, required that all party walls were to be constructed 18 inches in thickness, but allowed party walls then in existence of 14 inches to stand. The house of Mr. Goatley was built before the act was passed, and the foundation of the party wall was 18 inches, while all above was 14 inches. Mr. Stevens, on the part of one of the fire offices, who was engaged to put up the party wall in a proper state, proceeded to re-build the injured portion of the thickness of 14 inches only. He (Mr. Foxall) contended this was contrary to the act, and therefore he applied to the magistrate to enforce the provision of 18 inches. Mr. Stevens said this was a question of some importance, as it involved this principle. That an injury, however trifling, done to a 14 inch wall, must be repaired by taking down the whole of that wall, and rebuilding it 18 inches thick. Now, had the wall been uninjured by the fire, it would have been allowed to stand, because so permitted in the act; it therefore appeared to him something like an absurdity to require the whole of the portion of 14 inches thick to be taken down and rebuilt of 18 inches' thickness. The wall was only partially injured, and he proposed to repair it so as to correspond with the original. Mr. Foxall said it was not a repairing, but a rebuilding, according to his view of the matter, and consequently the proceeding of Mr. Stevens was contrary to the provisions of the act. The magistrates looked at the clause, and then gave it as their opinion that the wall must be made of the thickness of eighteen inches.

MARYLEBONE.

MACBETH IN TROUBLE.—A tall, ugly, big-whiskered Scotchman, who gave his name David Macbeth, was placed at the bar, charged by police constable E 107, from whose evidence it appeare that about nine o'clock the previous night he found the prisoner lying on the footway pavement in Oxford Street, in a glorious state of drunkenness. Being a man of colossal stature he procured the stretcher, on which he and a brother constable conveyed him in regal pomp to the station house.—Mr. Rawlinson. What is he? He looks more like one of the weird sisters than Macbeth. (To prisoner) What are you?—Prisoner. I'm helper in a stable, and reckoned a gude hand, but when I get a wee drap o' liquor I canna help mysel. (Laughter.)—Mr. Rawlinson. I should think your looks are enough to frighten a horse into fits. (Laughter.)—Prisoner. Dinna say that, now, for I ken ye dinna mean it.—Mr. Rawlinson. Well, Macbeth, for your drunkenness you must pay five shillings.—Macbeth, on hearing his sentence, declared his inability to pay, and was consigned to the lock-up, where he amused his fellow prisoners by giving a full detail of his trial scene.

QUEEN SQUARE.

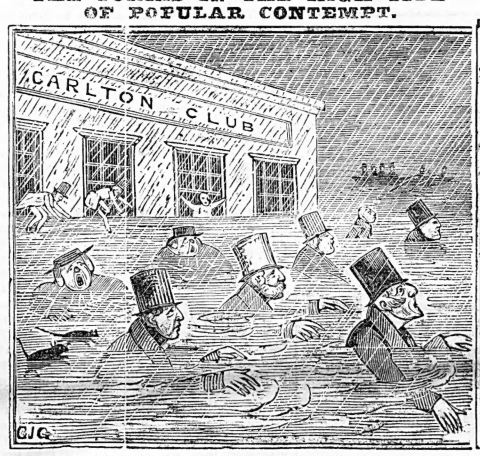
William Hawkins, a man notorious in the neighbourhood of Westminster, Kensington, and Fulham, was charged before Mr. Burrell with robbing the garden of Mr. Broadbent, market-gardener, af Walham-green, of 24 cabbages. Bill Hawkins was formerly celebrated as a costermonger of the first water in Westminster, but for the last twelve months has become a most determined thief. About a fornight since he returned from a month's sojourn at Windsor gaol, where he had been sent for "taking a fancy" to a spaniel dog, and previous to that he had been tried at the Old Bailey for horsestealing. Last week he made an application to the Kensington bench of magistrates for the apprehension of his wife, who, he said, had during his imprisonment "bolted clean away" with all his property, which application was refused. Upon his being placed at the bar he exclaimed, "Here's a pretty go! What are the beaks going to do with me now?"—Mr. Burrell. Silence, sir; hear the evidence against you.—Police constable Tumber, 20 V, deposed that he stopped the prisoner, at half-past nine o'clock on Saturday night, in Chelsea, carrying the cabbages, which were tied in a bundle, under his arm, and, well knowing the character of the man, he took him to the station-house, and charged him upon suspicion with having stolen them. Upon inquiry he found that they were the property of Mr. Broadbent.—Prisoner. That's a riglar lie; I grow'd them myself.—The constable added, that when he first stopped the prisoner he said, "Don't you know that I have a garden in Chelsea, and grows all my own vegetables?" He was very violent, and witness was obliged to procure the assistance of other constables before he could take him into custody.—Danil Wrench, a servant of Mr. Broadbent, deposed that his master's garden had been robbed of cabbages of a similar description to those found upon the prisoner,—Prisoner. I tell you again I have a nice little garden, where I grows all my own green stuff and vegetables of all kinds for exportation.—Mr. Burrell. The evidence is not sufficient to commit you for trial; I shall deal with the case summarily, and send you for a month to the House of Correction.—Prisoner. Don't you call this nothing? Well, I suppose I must content myself with having greens.—Mr. Burrell said that they belonged to Broadbent, and should be returned to him.

[illegible]ns (in the most violent manner), G—strike [illegible]d if I don't have a —— flare up.—He [illegible]tely seized by the officers on duty, [illegible]e uttered the most horrid imprecations several attempts to knock them [illegible]mately conveyed to the look-up [illegible]d blubbered like a child.

[illegible]N HALL.

[illegible]oman of an extensive pawnbroking [illegible]t the Borough, attended to answer a summons issued against his employer, for refusing to produce his entry-book of the sale of an article of some value, pledged at his shop, the time of which was allowed to expire by the owner,—The complaintant stated that he purchased the ticket of an article pledged at the defendant's shop, and that not being in a condition to redeem it, the property was sold at the expiration of the twelvemonth. He therefore called at the defendant's shop, to examine his book, in order to ascertain what the article sold for at the sale, that he might get the overplus, after deduction of the principal and interest, but the pawnbroker refused to let him inspect the entry, although he admitted that the article had been sold.—The magistrate said that if the complainant was the person to whom the article originally belonged, and had pawned it himself, there would be no question as to his right to examine the pawnbroker's book. As, however, the complainant had purchased the ticket from another person, it was incumbent on him to produce the assignment of the latter party to show that it was *bona fide* his property—The complainant said that he had two witnesses present who saw him purchase the ticket, but he was not in a condition to state where the person was from whom he bought it; he might be either dead or gone abroad for ought he knew.—The magistrate said that as the complainant had not produced an assignment of the ticket over to him, the pawnbroker was not compelled to exhibit his book of sale; therefore the summons must be dismissed. Persons who purchase the duplicates of articles of others will perceive the necessity of having an assignment with them, otherwise they will be at the mercy of the pawnbroker.

THE TORIES IN THE HIGH TIDE OF POPULAR CONTEMPT.



Wellington. These high tides and extraordinarily stormy days, at this season of the year, are rather alarming to us. However, we must be contented so long as we can keep our heads above water.

Bishop. Help! help! I am fast sinking.

THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE.



The political heavens, no less than the celestial ones, exhibit their phenomena. A new planet has made its appearance in the firmament within the last quarter of a century, and the rapidity with which it has neared the earth and exhibited its extraordinary qualities, has excited the wonder and admiration of the world. The old-fashioned astronomers, who must measure every thing by their lines and plummets, vow that it possesses no attractions, and that it moves in an eccentric orbit. They protest that it will ere long obscure the light of the sun, and reduce all things to their original chaos. It must be confessed, that it bids fair to attract all other influences to itself, and to eclipse even the Royal planet. Let the "Chaldeans" look to it!

MANCHESTER POLICE.

(Manchester Advertiser.)

MAY-DAY SPORTS.—Two young men named Harrison and Dickson, along with a girl of the town, who claimed for herself the romantic appellation of Mary Ann Melissa Kearney, were placed in the dock upon the following charge:—A labouring man, whose left eye was clothed in a May-day suit, being decorated with the hues of all the prismatic colours, stated the complaint against them. He said that on Monday afternoon he saw a vast concourse of people gathered together at Hunt's bank, near the Old Church. As was extremely natural, *curiositate duce*, he went to see "what sort of a rig" was up. Upon making his way through the mobility, he was delighted to find that a representation of the olympic games, in honour of the goddess Maia, was about to take place; and that running, jumping, sparring, wrestling, and other athletic exercises were to be the order of the day. Two men, at the time of his approaching the arena of the sports, had just finished a race. He saw them panting like two stags after a five hours' hard run. Being desirous of knowing which was the winner, he, as civilly as a Bolton education would permit him, popped this question to the female prisoner, who was standing near—"Oi, say wench, is that theer chap with th' big nooase mon as has wonn'd." Whether it was the indignity of being designated "wench," or the extreme liberty of being spoken to without a proper and formal introduction, did not appear; but most true it is that, instead of answering the querist, Miss Mary Ann Melissa Kearney popped her right fist into his left eye with such a whop as not only distracted his attention from what was going forward, but distorted his vision for the remainder of the day. The unfortunate complainant, not at all relishing such striking proofs of regard even from the hand of lovely woman, was expressing his feelings about the matter in somewhat strong and emphatic language, forgetting the advice in the old proverb "that least said is often soonest mended." But the fair heroine astonished him quite as much with the power of her tongue as she had done with the force of her blows, and by way of winding up the matter, called to her aid two champion knights, in the persons of the prisoners, Harrison and Dickson. Hereupon, the Boltoner attempted to bolt; but before he could accomplish such a desirable object, he was knocked down and "pummelled" as if he had not been a human being. During this period an attempt was made to rob him of his watch, but fortunately, as it was secured round his neck by a good strong hempen cord instead of a flimsy gold or silver chain, the thieves were unable to get it from him. After some difficulty the complainant (who will not soon forget the pleasures of Manchester May-day sports) was rescued, and the three prisoners were taken into custody. As they were fully sworn to as having committed the assault, they were sentenced each to 14 days' imprisonment. The look of ineffable scorn and indignation which Miss Mary Ann Melissa Kearney bestowed upon the magistrate, as she majestically descended from the dock, was equal to anything that the most finished actress could pourtray.

A PAINFUL CASE.—On Tuesday, Elizabeth Sutcliffe was charged with having on various and divers occasions assaulted with missile weapons, vulgarly called stones, the windows of a lodging-house in All Saints'-place, by which sundry panes of glass had been broken, as well as no small alarm created amongst those who at present are sojourning there. It appeared that on Monday night, whilst three gentlemen were sitting in the parlour, "cosily" passing away the time in friendship's sweet communion, pledging each other in goblets of mountain dew, and enjoying the rich fragrance of a genuine Havanna (as the fumes, gently curling from the lip in a delicate blue vapour, melted, like Macbeth's witches, into air)—sometimes arguing the probable results of the thousand and one bubble schemes *now floating through the atmosphere of humbug, before the breeze of public credulity*—sometimes discussing the merits of Charles Mathews's acting, and then dilating in glowing terms on the beauty of Madame Vestris's leg—they were suddenly "frighted from their propriety," at the very moment a most critical and interesting disquisition upon the latter subject had commenced, by a huge calculous concretion coming smash through the window, breaking a small mirror in its transit, and deranging the ideas in their heads and the glasses on the table at one and the same time. The rumbling sound of the stone, as it fell rolling along the floor, acted like a galvanic battery upon their nerves. In the words of an elegant poet—

"They rose afraid—aghast—appall'd—amazed—
High on each head the bristling hairs were raised;
Joy's ruddy hue each wine-flush'd cheek forsook—
Whence came the danger, none at first dare look."

However, after one or two right gude wullie waughts, they contrived to collect their scattered senses, and, leaving the feminine domestic to collect the scattered fragments of demolition, out they valiantly sallied, to know who had thus dared to prophane the sacred sanctuary of their privacy, and to cast reflections upon their characters, by shivering into atoms the reflector of their persons. As "with eagle eye they gazed around," they descried the shadowy outline of a female in Oxford-road, who, upon their going towards her, manifested a most peculiar repugnance to have any nearer acquaintance with them; so, like another Atalanta, she bounded away with the swiftness of a fawn; but being arrested in her progress, she was given into the custody of a constable; who took care of her for the night. Upon being questioned, she did not deny having committed the offence. One of the gentlemen had lodged at the house of her mother, from which it was inferred (as this was the sixth or seventh time that she had indulged in such freaks) that she was unfortunately under the influence of the green-eyed monster, jealousy. She was beginning to enter into an irrelevant explanatory statement, when she was called upon to make good the damage, or be committed to prison for one month.

BRIGHTON POLICE.

(Brighton Herald.)

John White Barnfield, a compositor, late in the employ of Mr. Fleet, of the *Brighton Herald* Office, was put to the bar, charged, with two other compositors in the same office, of the names of Roote and Thompson (who have not yet been apprehended), with having, by threats, endeavoured to force Mr. Fleet to limit the number of his apprentices, contrary to the statute of the 6th of Geo. IV., c. 129, s. 3. The case for the prosecution was conducted with great ability by Mr. F. Cooper, from whose clear and eloquent statement it appeared that 20 of the journeymen printers of this town, styling themselves "The Brighton Union of Compositors," had, on the 9th of last month, at a meeting held at the Coach and Horses, in North street, agreed upon a certain memorial, and empowered a deputation of 3 from each news-office to present the same to their respective employers, praying their concurrence thereto. In this memorial, after alluding to the wrongs to which it was alleged they were subject, and complaining of the trade being overflowed with apprentices, by which the value of their labour was depreciated, and the number of small master printers increased, "We cannot," they observe, "forbear alluding to our anticipation of brighter prospects. The Reduction (if not the entire repeal) of the stamp duty on newspapers will work a complete revolution in our favour; we shall become to be as much sought after as the reverse of this has been hitherto the case. Publications will be springing up in almost every town that possesses a single press. It is natural to infer that many of them will fall; but there will be a great addition to the permanent ones is beyond a doubt. The consequence of all this is but too apparent; from the great impetus given to trade, many masters whose only care is self-aggrandizement will, if a salutary check be not put to their mercenary measures, so completely inundate the trade with apprentices, for the purpose of producing the village newspaper at too cheap a rate, that we shall, at the expiration of a few years, be placed in a similar or worse dilemma than an at present. Taking then, this view of the case, and to avoid, if possible, such a catastrophe, we have seized upon the present favourable opportunity of forming ourselves into an union; not for the purpose of destroying or depreciating your property, but for self protection alone."

"That is," said Mr. Cooper, "these clearsighted men, seeing that there is a great demand for their labour, that every printer, good and bad, is fully employed, and anticipating that that demand, by the reduction or abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers, will be increased, would place themselves in the situation of monopolists, and, by limiting the number of apprentices, cut off or impair the only source by which it could be adequately supplied, to the destruction of competition, and to the consequent injury of the public."

The last paragraph of the memorial (and which constituted the gravamen of the charge against the prisoner) was couched in the following terms:—

"In conclusion, gentlemen, should you be pleased to take a favourable view of our case and accede to the subjoined propositions, your concession (at the the same time that it will elicit our gratitude) will afford great satisfaction to the London Union of Compositors, and will add another to the more than 60 provincial towns that have already adopted the principle. On the contrary (although we will not anticipate it), should you reject our suit, we respectfully apprize you (and that not by way of intimidation) that this house will not be recognized as a fair place of work either by the London or Northern Unions (the former of which is 1,900 strong) and that every man belonging to either will be interdicted from working at it, upon pain of destroying all his hopes of obtaining work in any place where a society is established."

Mr. Cooper insisted that the language of this paragraph was evidently intended and calculated to intimidate—that, in fact, it amounted to a threat, and brought all the parties who had signed the memorial within the third clause of the act of the 6th Geo. IV., c. 129, which declares that—

"If any person shall by violence to the person or property of another, or by threats, or intimidation, or by molesting or in any way obstructing another, force or endeavour to force any manufacturer or person carrying on any trade or business to make any alteration in his mode of regulating, managing, conducting, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or business, or to limit the number of his apprentices, or the number or description of his journeymen, workmen, or servants, every person so offending, or aiding, abetting, or assisting therein, being convicted thereof in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be imprisoned only, or shall and may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding three calendar months."

Then came two propositions,—the first in respect to the wages for, and the hours of work; and the other, relative to the limitation of apprentices, as follows:—

"That, for the mutual advantage of the employer and the employed, thus upholding the interests of the one and shielding the other from injustice, the number of apprentices at each office be limited to three. (This resolution not to affect the present apprentices; but to prevent a further introduction, so that the frames now occupied by youths shall not be filled up, to the journeymen's injury, when their term of servitude expires.)"

Mr. Cooper warmly animadverted on the spirit and character of the memorial, and stated the evidence which he should bring forward to prove the charge against the prisoner. He assured the bench that Mr. Fleet, in instituting this prosecution, was actuated by no other feeling than a sense of the duty which he owed to the public and to himself. Barnfield was one of the last persons in the world who should have lent himself to this conspiracy. He had entered the service of Mr. Fleet under peculiar circumstances. His father had worked for him. He had written for an engagement, and with expressions of gratitude had accepted the terms which were offered; nor had he made the slightest complaint since he had been in Mr. Fleet's service; on the contrary, he had declared himself perfectly satisfied. Mr. Cooper then called

Mr. Fleet, who being sworn, deposed that the memorial (put into his hands) was presented to him by Roote and Barnfield on Thursday, the 14th of April. Thompson, he thought, stood behind them, but he did not distinctly see him. They wished for an answer to it by the following Saturday. All three were compositors in deponent's office. It was in the middle of the day. They came down from the compositor's room to the counting-house. On Saturday, the 16th, Roote, Barnfield, and Thompson, again came down and asked deponent if he was prepared with his answer to their propositions? Deponent said that he could not accede to them; and that, notwithstanding they had disclaimed any such motive, he could not but feel their intention was to intimidate him into a compliance with their terms. The party then returned to the printing-office; in a few miuutes Barnfield came down again, and gave deponent notice that he should quit his service in a fortnight; he had scarcely left when Roote entered and did the same; then Thompson; and, in succession, three others—Wood, Jones, and Burch, all of whose names were attached to the memorial, and who were all compositors. On Sunday evening, April 24th, deponent sent for Barnfield, who is an excellent workman, and told him that the question of wages might be arranged, if the proposition regarding apprentices were relinquished; but Barnfield declared that that was the most important point, and could not possibly be given up. Deponent then told Barnfield that he was going to London the next morning to engage other men, and cautioned him against tampering with them on their arrival; if he did, deponent would protect himself against such interference by all the means in his power. On Saturday, the 30th of April, the six compositors left deponent's service, and with some difficulty he procured others to supply their places. On Monday last, the 1st inst, deponent was first in his office; and, having assigned Barnfield's frame to one of the new compositors he had engaged, he saw the latter read some writing on a piece of brown paper, after which he gave it to deponent, observing, "Here is some of their handiwork." The writing was as follows:—

"J. W. Barnfield, who worked at the frame you now occupy, sacrificed it rather than submit to injustice. Do thou likewise."

The handwriting was that of the prisoner.

At about 9 o'clock, the same morning Barnfield came up into deponent's printing-office in an excited state, with a letter in his hand, and addressing the compositors, said, "Gentlemen, we have just received an order for 5*l.* from the Northern Union," and was proceeding, when deponent desired him to leave, which he refused to do, upon which deponent retired and sent for a police officer, but before his arrival Barnfield left; he had gone but a few minutes, when one of the new men left the office, and had not since returned to his work.

Mr. W. Faithfull, who appeared for the prisoner, cross-examined the prisoner, but no new fact was elicited. Mr. Faithfull then addressed the bench on behalf of the prisoner, and endeavoured to convince the magistrates that he had not been guilty of any infraction of the law. The magistrates having consulted for a short time, Sir David Scott said that the bench were unanimously of opinion that the case had been proved, and that they found the prisoner Guilty.

Mr. Cooper, on the part of the prosecutor, declined saying anything in aggravation. Mr. Faithful hoped the bench would award as light a punishment as possible—the object of the proscution would be answered just as well. Sir D. Scott, in delivering sentence, observed that the extreme penalty for the offence was three months' imprisonment, with hard labour; but as it was the first case of the kind that had come under their notice, they should limit the sentence to two months' imprisonment, without hard labour. He wished, however, to inform all persons, that in future convictions hsrd labour would be added to the imprisonment. The law allowed an appeal to the sessions, in case of immediate bail being given, but this not being done at the breaking up of the Court, the prisoner was removed from the dock, and in the course of the afternoon he was conveyed to the House of Correction at Lewes, to undergo his sentence.

A PIG MAY LOOK UPON A DUKE.—The "Proud Duke of Somerset," who flourished in the reign of Charles II., so well merited his title, that according to Mrs. Jamieson, his children were not allowed to sit in his presence; his servants obeyed by signs; and when he travelled, the road was cleared before him by his outriders. "Get out of the way," cried one of these to a countryman who was driving a pig, "my lord duke is coming, and does not choose to be looked upon." The fellow, a true John Bull, snatched up his pig in a rage, and, holding him up at the carriage window, exclaimed, "But I will see him—and my pig shall see him too!"

HORRID MURDER AND SUICIDE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—This morning, about 12 o'clock, a horrid tragedy was perpetrated in Rodney-street. The particulars are these:—It appears that a cook and housemaid were in service together in a family at Nottingham. The housemaid's father, although a married man, with a family, and between 40 and 50 years of age, fell in love with the cook, and annoyed her with his criminal importunities. To avoid these, the cook and the daughter removed to Manchester, where they again got into one family. Thither the father followed them, and to avoid him they again removed and came to Liverpool, where they once more obtained joint employment in their respective capacities in the familiy of Mr. Jones, of Rodney-street, whose house is situate two or three doors from Mount Pleasant, near the Scotch Church. The father again followed them to Liverpool, where he arrived during the present week. He went repeatedly to the house, but was refused admission, and attracted the attention of the police, who several times drove him away. This forenoon, about ten minutes to 12 o'clock, having watched his opportunity, and found the door open, he went into the kitchen, where the two females were employed together. He placed on the table a large purse or rather bag, took from his pocket a bottle of laudanum, drank the contents at one draught, drew forth a pistol, and instantly shot the cook-maid through the head. She died instantaneously. He then rushed out of the house by the back door, and escaped by a lane in the direction of Hope-street, and got into Falkland street neighbourhood, where he fell, overpowered by the effects of the poison. In the meantime the police were called in, and on searching for the murderer suspected at first that he had got into the vaults beneath the Scotch church, the door of which happened to be open. While here word was brought them that he had been found as above stated. He was taken to the infirmary, where the usual means were adopted to remove the poison from his stomach, and administer antidotes, but without effect. He died shortly afterwards. In the bag left by him on the table were ten sovereigns, four shillings and sixpence, a silver watch, and a slip of paper written in a good hand, and addressed to his daughter, whose name is Sarah. It directs her to go to his lodgings (which are unknown and are not described), to take possession of his clothes and moveables, and send them to her mother, as he was insane, and was determined not to live. Such are the particulars, so far as yet known of this mysterious and horrid affair.

PIRACY EXTRAORDINARY.

THE town and vicinity of Dartford have been thrown into consternation by the recital of a tale of horrors, which has been told by the son of a grocer of the town. The particulars are as follows:—Daniel Wicker, a lad about 18 years of age, absented himself three or four times from his home, but gave no account of himself until a few days ago, when he went for the relief of his mind to a gentleman in Dartford, and gave a most curious account of himself. Incredible as the story was, and inconsistent as were several of the circumstances connected with it, the gentleman to whom the communication was made, thought that he was bound to send the boy before a magistrate, who, after having head the details, applied to the Board of Admiralty, and an investigation was immediately commenced. Daniel Wacken being sworn, testified to the following effect:—He was born in the county of Sussex, and resided with his father, who was a grocer, at Dartford. Towards the latter end of August, he was one day standing on Powder Monkey Bay, looking out for a coal vessel in which he had worked some time before; while he was thus employed a boat came up, and a man, who appeared to be a foreigner, and dressed in a sailor's jacket and trousers, asked him whether he had not hailed a ship which lay at anchor. He replied in the negative; and the man asked him whether he was out of employment, and finally offered him an engagement, which he accepted, on board the vessel to which the boat belonged, and which was called the Elizabeth of Dublin. The deponent consented to take the situation, went an board, and was set to work in splicing ropes. The vessel was 120 tons, brig-rigged forward and schooner aft. After being on board two hours, the man took him ashore, and told him that he would call upon him at Dartford if he wanted him. The man about a week afterwards came to Dartford, and the deponant again accompanied him on board. The crew appeared to be all foreigners. The deponent was again set to work, and was at night sent ashore. An interval of three weeks then elapsed, and the deponent agreed to go to sea with the person who had thus employed him, and the ship sailed on the night the contract was made—for Dublin, as the deponent imagined. When the vessel was out at sea the deponent was compelled to go below and put on one of the dresses of the crew—the dress being a short coat, with a little tail to it, and gilt button holes, and pepper-and-salt coloured breeches, tied at the knees, and no waistcoat. The frock was made of blue stuff, and the deponent was furnished with a pair of pistols and a cutlass. The man who had eugaged the deponent, and was the only person who communicated with him, then told him that he must make use of the arms if anybody attempted to board the ship. The vessel, after being on a cruise for 11 days, returned, and the crew, which consisted of 72 persons, told him they would take off his head if he said a word about the business, or refused to return when required. He then received two sovereigns' pay for his services, 15 of the crew being around him at the time with drawn cutlasses. The deponent was then put ashore, and did not see any of the crew till the middle of December, when he again accepted an engagement from them. When they had got out to sea about fifty miles, a ship hove in sight, and was examined by six men on deck, each of whom had a telescope. All sail was made towards the vessel, and when they got within ten minutes' row of her, 16 men were sent off, armed with cutlasses and pistols, to board her. The first that tried to board was cut down, but the rest succeeded. The deponent distinctly saw the 15 men belonging to his vessel stabbing and throwing overboard the whole of the crew in the ship they attacked, and afterwards carrying away part of the cargo. The deponent was ordered below, and did not see what the crew had plundered, but recollected eight persons were killed in the other ship, and that the desperate transaction took place at five o'clock in the morning. He saw the land that day, and the pirates told him it was Guernsey. Eight of the men went on shore with the goods. The deponent, after a variety of details, stated that he consented to go again with the pirates, of whose ferocity he was much afraid, and that upon going out to sea, they fell in with a Dutch vessel, which they boarded, after accomplishing which they murdered all the crew, plundered the vessel, and scuttled the ship. The deponent, upon being landed in Dartford a third time, determined to shun the pirates for ever, and some time afterwards unburdened his mind to the gentleman who informed the authorities. The magistrates of Dartford received all this extraordinary statement upon oath, and sent round the coast to make inquiry, but the captains of the revenue cutters in the district expressed an opinion that the intelligence was erroneous. The Admiralty have, however, taken up the matter, and the boy is lodged in gaol for security.

A meeting was held at the Town-hall, Little Bolton, last week, on the subject of the "Ten Hours' Bill;" eight hundred persons were present. The Rev. G. A. Stevens said he had been called the O'Connell of England, for his agitation of the factory measure, and he could tell the meeting that he never would cease to agitate until the Ten Hours' Bill was gained. All that the friends of the Ten Hours' Bill wished government to do was to manacle, and leglock, and iron, the greatest of all agitators, and that was "Old Ned," (a cant name for the steam engine.) (A general burst of applause followed this sally.) If "Old Ned" were only confined within his proper limits, then he (Mr. Stevens) would retire to his own home, and his agitation would be at an end.—*Liverpool Albion.*

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE OF AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, AT BRENTFORD.—An inquest was held at the Fox and Hounds Inn, Brentford, a few days since, on view of the body of Mr. Edward Taylor, aged 70, who put a period to his existence under circumstances of a very extraordinary and thrilling nature.—Thomas Hadley, superintendent of the gass works at Brentford, deposed that the deceased, whom he had known for the last 20 years, lived upon his property. Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday morning last, witness was at the gas works, situate on the south side of the town, near the Thames, when he observed the deceased walk down some steps leading to the river. At the time witness did not consider the circumstance singular, as it was not unusual for persons to descend the steps. He (witness's) astonishment, however, was great when he saw the unfortunate old gentleman deliberately walk into the Thames. When rather more than breast-high in the water he (the deceased) plunged forward, and was carried down by the tide. Witness gave an instant alarm, and, having obtained a clothes prop that was handy, ran to the water's edge in the hope of being able to reach the deceased, but who was too far out, and was, in about eight or ten minutes, picked up by a fisherman, who brought him ashore in his boat. Life appeared quite extinct. He was conveyed to his residence in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Wells, a surgeon, promptly attended and endeavoured to restore animation by every possible means, but ineffectually.—The widow of the deceased, a respectable old lady, who was deeply affected, spoke to her late husband's perturbed state of mind for some time before his melancholy death. He (deceased) imagined he should end his days in a workhouse, although his means were very ample. He left home about eight o'clock on Saturday morning, having walked in his garden some time, and did not return.—After other evidence was heard, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Derrangement."

DETERMINED SUICIDE AND SAD REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—Another inquest was holden at the Angel and Crown, Green-street, Bethnal-green, before Mr. Baker, on view of the remains of Robert Deed, aged 36. From the evidence, it appeared that he had for many years carried on an extensive business as a currier and leatherseller at the west end of the town, but, owing to various misfortunes and losses in business, he was obliged to relinquish his business in the above trade, and has for some time past kept a shop as a greengrocer in the neighbourhood of Twig-folly. From the wreck of his property it seemed he retained the policy of insurance on his life for 1,000*l.*, but one of his creditors having discovered this, had latterly persuaded him to give it up. This circumstance preyed much on his mind, and latterly he was observed by many to be much dejected and low spirited. On Thursday night, while at a publichouse, he wrote a long letter, and while doing so was observed to shed tears. When leaving the house he asked for a pewter pot and some water, which he took home with him, and the next morning he was found quite dead. It was discovered that he had mixed a quantity of oxalic acid with the water in the pot he had borrowed, and drank it of. The jury, after hearing evidence to the above effect, returned a verdict that "the deceased had destroyed himself by taking oxalic acid while labouring under insanity of mind."

REMARKABLE TEA PARTY AT MALTON.—Lately a party of thirty widows and sixteen widowers, with other friends, sat down to a very excellent tea and punch, at Mr. Beverley's, the Old Globe Inn, Malton. The united ages of the widows amounted to 2,258, averaging about 75 years each, and the ages of the widowers 1,166, averaging about 73 years each. The age of the oldest widow was 85 years, and that of the oldest widower 87 years. The evening was spent in temperate and happy enjoyment, and the guests departed at an early hour, very grateful for their good entertainment. The treat was at the expense of a benevolent gentleman of Malton, who intends to follow it up annually.—*Hull Advertiser.*

THE LATE MR. JONATHAN MAY.—In this city, on Sunday, much of excitement prevailed, and at length some thousands of persons were assembled in consequence of its being known that Edmund Galley, alias *Turpin*, would reach Exeter from London, in order to being lodged in the County Gaol. This man, it will be recollected, is charged with the murder of Mr. May, near Moretonhampstead, in July last year, and in the evening he was brought here, in charge of two officers in whose custody he had been placed at Clerkenwell House of Correction, to which he had been consigned for acts of vagrancy. The prisoner is 24 years of age, and well known in this city and neighbourhood as one of a gang of *pea* and *thimble* men who have infested the district, and were at the fair at Moreton, at the time the murder was committed, to the perpetrator or perpetrators of which it is hoped there is now such a clue as will lead to conviction. The officers were assisted in removing him to the prison by a strong party of our police: and for the unravelling a train of circumstances that have at length fastened themselves with strong suspicion on the prisoner, the public are in no small degree indebted to Mr. M. W. Harvey, Solicitor, Moretonhampstead. This gentleman has been indefatigable, and has traced this man through all his haunts, his (Turpin's) escape being in one instance by a mere hair's breadth. However, so accurate was the description of him furnished to the police, that these officers had not the slightest difficulty on coming in contact with him, as to identity, Sergeant Thomas M'Gill, and Thomas Cannon, of the R or Deptford Division, who brought him here, saying that the description given of him was unerringly exact. This naturally has greatly raised public curiosity, and we accordingly give it, as far as concerns him, as by order of the magistrates it appeared in the Police Gazette. Having described the murder of Mr. May, it says—"A man, who for some time past has gone by the name of Richard Turpin, stands charged, with another now in custody, with having committed the said murder. He is about five feet seven or eight inches high, stout grown, dark complexion, dark hair, and beard nearly approaching black, his face rather smooth, whiskers rather large but not bushy, and brought to a point: supposed to have lost a tooth near the front of his mouth, and has at times been seen in breeches, with and without gaiters, and a long smock-frock. He is a native of Kingston, in Surrey, and his right name is Edward Gally. He has for many years much frequented, and is well known about Croydon in Surrey, and Bromley, where he has a sister living (a married woman with only one eye), and Deptford in Kent, and in Smithfield Market. He was at Croydon about a month back, and was afterwards seen at Bromley, and was at the Clock public house, Deptford, on Saturday night last, the 12th March instant, and in Smithfield Market on Friday last. Has been in the habit of dealing in horses, and playing the pea and thimble at fairs and races; is supposed to have been lately lodging with one King or Baker, in Mill Lane, Deptford.—His Majesty's free pardon, and a reward of One Hundred Pounds were advertised in the *Hue and Cry* of July last, a portion of which reward will be given to any person who will cause the said Richard Turpin to be apprehended and lodged in any of his Majesty's gaols. Information to be given at the Public Office, Bow Street, or to Mr. M. W. Harvey, Solicitor, Moretonhampstead, Devon." This description, and the steps Mr. Harvey took when in London, as well as in different parts of Surrey and Kent, where he made search after Turpin, who is familiarly known by the name of Dick, it is now acknowledged, made London and that district too hot for him, and, disguised, he took to begging, in order that he might be sent to prison as a vagrant, as the most sure means of keeping out of the way. For an offence of this nature he was sent to Clerkenwell House of Correction: nothing, however, could escape the prying eyes of the officers, and they marked their man. On Saturday last that month expired, when the officers waited upon their customer, took him from the prison before Mr. Minshull, and were by him dispatched with their prisoner into Devonshire.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

IRISH CORPORATIONS' BILL.

ON Monday the House of Lords went into committee on the Irish Municipal Corporations' Bill.

On the second clause being read, a debate arose on an amendment moved by Lord Lyndhurst, in the course of which Lord Melbourne, the Marquis of Clanricarde the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Conyngham, and Lord Hatherton supported the original clause; and Lord Lyndhurst the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Haddington, and the Marquis of Londonderry defended the amendment introduced. Lord Lyndhurst's amendment was ultimately carried by a large majority. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, the Duke of Richmond proposed to retain the clause which gave corporations to the large towns, but the motion was opposed by the whole of the Conservative force. The Duke of Wellington having argued that the power such a clause would give to the people was tyrannical. Lord Holland replied to him in an admirable speech, which we must give. He said that the noble lord's definition of tyranny was the most extraordinary he had ever heard. He was astonished at the speech of the noble lord, whose argument amounted to this, that to give the people a share in the government of their own affairs was to establish tyrannical power. They had had many speeches delivered from the other side of the house, with more or less ability, but the object and tendency of all of them was to prove that one-third of this important empire was unfit and incapable of being governed upon the principle of free and popular election. It had been said that this was merely a bill to subvert one exclusive system and to build up another exclusive system upon its ruins. He must say that he did not well understand the notion that some noble lords entertained of exclusion. He thought that it was exclusion when they admitted merely a small part of the people and excluded the great body. But the argument of the noble lords opposite was that when they admitted the whole they established a system of exclusion. In former times, when they merely admitted one seventh of the population into the corporations, that in his (Lord H.'s) opinion was an exclusive system; but it was now called exclusion to open the door and let in the Catholic population of the country. ("Hear," from the Duke of Wellington.) He perceived that the noble duke cheered, and he would be perhaps correct in supposing that cheer to indicate the notion that the noble duke entertained of an exclusive system. The noble duke would he hoped, forgive him, if he told him that his notion of free government was founded on false principles. He thought that if they admitted the majority they established exclusion. He denied that to admit the vast majority of the Irish people to share in the management of their concerns was to create an exclusive system. They wisely proposed to give to the people of Ireland that which was their own. The question before them now was, not whether the bill ought to be rejected or amended; the question was, whether, as was proposed by his noble friend, their lordships would consent to preserve in Ireland some of the corporations, and not abolish them altogether. He felt that the motion of his noble friend and relation was a most wise, judicious, and considerate one. He did not agree in the opinions which his noble friend entertained on this subject, but he certainly felt that his motion was entitled to the best and most serious considerations of the House. The proposition was to allow corporations to exist in some of the large towns. If they refused to do this they would say to the people of Ireland that they were unfit to be entrusted with their own government, that though that country was connected with England by a Legislative Union they still were to apply to the government of that country principles distinct from those which they applied to England and Scotland. By rejecting the motion they not only said to Ireland that she was not to enjoy the principles of popular self government, but that she was to have no prospect of doing so. It had been argued that this measure would have the effect of increasing the influence of political and clerical agitators in Ireland? But had there never been political or clerical agitators in England? He denied that the establishment of municipal corporations had ever had, or ever could have, any such effect. On the contrary, he contended that their tendency would be quite the other way. The noble lord concluded by stating that if there were persons in the country anxious to decry their lordships they could not more effectually promote the viens and aid the exertions of such parties than by refusing to adopt the principle contained in the motion now before the House. (Hear.)

Their lordship divided, when there appeared
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The other clauses were, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill, which will thus, if agreed to by the Commons, deprive the Irish of Corporate bodies.

THE FACTORY BILL.

Numerous petitions were presented on Monday, in the House of Commons, by Lord Ashley, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Hindley, in favour of a ten hours' factory bill, and against the present bill. Amongst them was one from Glasgow, signed by 15,000 persons; one from Leeds by 9,000, one from Stafford by 8,000, and one from Ashton with 4,000 signatures.—Mr. P. Thomson then moved the second reading of the Factory Regulation Bill, the object of which was to repeal one single clause of the Act as it now stood, and to place the law, with regard to factories, in the same situation in which it stood on the first of March this year: its object was to provide that, whereas children under 12 years of age, after the first day of March last, were prevented from working more than eight hours a day, and were confined to that time, the restriction imposed for the single year from 12 to 13 years should be removed, and that children 11 years old and upwards should come under the operation of the provisions under which they stood on the first of March, and be permitted to work twelve hours a day. His grounds were these—that they had from the inspectors appointed under the Factories' Act, an unanimous declaration that they found it almost impossible to enforce the law as it had stood since the 1st of March last, and also that they had, from not only the inspectors and manufacturers, but even the parties opposed to the Bill, a declaration that if the clauses be carried into effect, the inevitable consequence must be that all the children between 12 and 13 years of age must be thrown out of employment. The Bill of 1833 went on the principle of having relays of children; all experience had shown that the relay system had, in certain districts, wholly failed. In some it had indeed worked well, but in others there had been an utter impossibility of procuring children necessary for carrying it into effect. If the restriction were persevered in, the end must inevitably be that capital and industry would find their way to other countries, and that we who depended on foreign markets for the sale of two-thirds or three fourths of our staple manufacture would be undersold in those markets. It was well known to gentlemen that in Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States, manufactures were springing up every where; that in those countries we were carrying on a most arduous contest, and that even with the great advantages which we had here we did not find it easy to compete with them successfully. What would be the result of adopting the views of the class of opponents to whom he was alluding? The working classes would be crying for employment; they would be willing to work a much longer time than the law allowed—that they would receive for answer, when they applied to the masters, that it was useless to repeal the law, and that the advantages which they had enjoyed, had gone to other countries. He believed that the operatives themselves were not anxious for the adoption of a Ten Hours' Bill, but they were led away by persons who were anxious to be appointed their delegates in order that they might come to London and be "hand and glove" with members of parliament. These persons deluded the operatives into the belief that they would get 12 hours' pay for 10 hours' labour—(hear). That, of course, was a proposition which could be treated only with ridicule by every person acquainted with the relation which existed between capital and profits. He would propose the second reading of the Bill, and leave the House to deal with it as they thought proper. On grounds of humanity he entreated the House to pass it, for if they did not do so, all children at present employed in factories between 12 and 13 years of age would be thrown out of employment. If the House should determine that the existing law ought to be enforced, and take upon themselves the responsibility of throwing 35,000 children out of employment, the Government must, of course, enforce it; but he feared that all parties would have cause to regret the circumstance.

Lord Ashley objected to the measure of the President of the Board of Trade. The main ground upon which the right hon gentleman rested the present bill, he said, were the reports of the inspectors. But if any hon. member would take the trouble to refer to those documents he would find that the statements contained in them were totally unsupported by evidence. The house was now called upon to affirm, by a solemn decision, in defiance of all the evidence obtained from 1802 to the present day, that 12 hours were not too long a period for children, 12 years of age, to labour. The right hon. gentlemen said that, in bringing forward this measure, he was actuated solely by a desire to benefit the children; but he doubted whether the provisions of the bill would allow it to be carried into effect. Every argument which had been directed against his (Lord Ashley's) bill, in 1833, the right hon. gentleman now urged against his own Act. The alleged danger from foreign competition was as valid an argument in 1833 as at the present period; but in 1833 the right hon. gentleman successfully refuted that and all other arguments founded on the danger of legislative interference between masters and workmen. The right hon. gentlemen having then refuted his opponents, now came down and refuted himself (Hear, hear.) The noble lord then read several extracts from the evidence of the inspectors to show that it was at least extremely improbable that the services of children under the age of 13 could be dispensed with, and appealed to the hon. members who had experience upon this subject, to declare whether they believed that factories could be carried on at all without the assistance of children under the age of 13 years. If they answered, as they must do, in the negative, there was an end of that part of the right hon. gentleman's case. He would now advert to the original necessity which existed for legislation upon this subject. The house would recollect that in 1833 a commission was issued to collect evidence in the country, and that the commissioners made a long report, from which he proceeded to read some extracts.—"In Scotland (where the hours are somewhat longer than in England), complaints of children uniform—'sick, tired, especially in the winter nights;' 'feels so tired, she throws herself down when she goes home, not caring what she does.' 'She looks on the long hours as a great bondage; thinks they are not much better than the Israelites in Egypt, and their life is no pleasure to them.' 'Are the hours to be shortened,' earnestly demanded one of these girls of the commissioner who was examining her, 'for they are too long?' These statements are confirmed by the evidence of the adult operatives. 'The young workers are absolutely oppressed, and so tired as to be unable to sit down or rise up; so tired, that they often cannot raise their hands to their heads.' 'The children, when engaged in their regular work, are often exhausted beyond what can be expressed.' 'The sufferings of the children absolutely require that the hours should be shortened.' An overlooker states—'Hours of labour too long; has 24 boys under his charge, from nine to 14 years old, generally much tired; always anxious, asking if it be near the mill stopping.'" This was not the evidence of young children, but of children whose ages ranged between 16 and 18. If such were the sufferings endured at the age of 16 or 18, must not the sufferings of children of tender years be tenfold greater?—(Hear, hear.) In Yorkshire "The children bore the long hours very ill indeed; exhausted in body and mind by the length of the hours and height of the temperature. I found when I was an overlooker (says one) that after the children, from eight to 12 years, had worked eight, nine, or 10 hours, they were nearly ready to faint; some were only kept to work by being spoken to, or by a little chatisement, to make them jump up. I was sometimes obliged to chastise them when they were almost fainting, and it hurt my feelings; then they would spring up and work pretty well for another hour; but the last two or three hours was my hardest work, for they then got so exhausted. I always found it more difficult to keep my piecers awake the last hours of a winter's evening. I havn told the master, and I have been told by him that I did not half hide them. This was when they worked from six to eight. I have seen them fall asleep, and they have been performing their work with their hands while they were asleep, after the billy had stopped, when their work was over. I have stopped and looked on them for two minutes going through the motions of piecening fast asleep, when there was really no work to do." Here General Report proceeds—"Pains in the limbs, back, loins, and side are frequent, but not so frequent as fatigue and drowsiness. Girls suffer from pain more commonly than boys, and up to a more advanced age; occasionally men, and not unfrequently young women, and women beyond the meridian of life, complain of pain; yet there is evidence that the youngest children are so distressed by pains in their feet, in consequence of their long standing, that they sometimes throw off their shoes, and so take cold."

Four medical commissioners were appointed in 1832 to collect evidence, and he would read some passages from their reports. The four medical commissioners were Dr. Southwood Smith, Sir David Barry, Dr. Bissett Hawkins, and Dr. London. Dr. S. Smith remained in London on the Central Committee. Dr. London reports—"In conclusion, I think it has been clearly proved that children have been worked a most unreasonable and cruel length of time, daily, and that even adults have been expected to do a certain quantity of labour, which scarcely any human being is able to endure. I am of opinion no child under 14 years of age should work in a factory of any description more than eight hours a day. From fourteen upwards, I would recommend that no individual should, under any circumstances, work more than twelve hours a day; although, if practicable, as a physician, I would prefer the limitation of ten hours for all persons who earn their bread by their industry." Sir David Barry reports—"Although all the sources of immediate and prospective suffering may be so far remedied or mitigated, as to render twelve hours of factory work compatible with average health and longevity, yet I am of opinion that less labour ought to be required from the infant workers, and that more time should be allowed them for sleep, recreation, and the improvement of their minds, than they at present enjoy." Dr. Hawkins reports—"I am compelled to declare my deliberate opinion, that no child should be employed in factory labour below the age of ten; that no individual, under the age of eighteen, should be engaged in it longer than ten hours daily, and that it is highly desirable to procure a still further dimunition of the hours of labour for children below thirteen years of age. I feel the less distrust in my own opinion because it is sanctioned by a large majority of eminent medical men practising in this district (Lancashire)." From Gen. Rep —"That this successive fatigue, privation of sleep, pain in various parts of the body, and swelling of the feet, experienced by the young workers, coupled with the constant standing, the peculiar attitudes of the body, and the peculiar motions of the limbs required in the labour of the factory, together with the elevated temperature and impure atmosphere in which that labour is often carried on, do sometimes ultimately terminate in the productian of serious, permanent, and incurable disease, appears to us to be established." That, he, the noble lord, thought conclusive. But it was said that the old act was violated; yes; but admitting that to be the case, he would still say that, if this bill were to pass with only a single amendment, it would be an equal violation of the law. For his own part he feared that the present measure was only put forth as a feeler, and that something further was contemplated. If he received from the government a promise that they would substitute an efficient measure for the present law, then he would not divide the House upon the question; but as that was not to be expected, he would now move as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months, for he preferred inconvenience to the masters to cruelty to the children.

After some remarks from Mr. Poulter and Mr. Bennett, against the motion, and from Mr Gisborne and Dr. Bowring in favour of it, Mr. Brotherton said, it was the duty of the Legislature to look at the physical as well as the moral and intellectual improvement of the great mass of the people. He could never bring himself to believe that the prosperity of this country was to depend upon the continued violation of the principles of justice. He challenged any one who knew any thing about the matter to say that factory labour was not excessive. When it was recollected that between 400,000 and 500,000 persons were labouring from half past five or six o'clock in the morning till seven, eight, and nine o'clock at night, day after day, and week after week, without intermission, during their whole lives, could any person wish such a state of things to continue? There has been some talk of foreign competition. Before the Act of Parliament was passed, children of seven years of age were employed 93 hours per week. At that time the exportation of cotton goods was 18,000,000 lbs. annually. In 1825, when the time was reduced from 77 to 73 hours, the masters predicted that we should lose our foreign trade, and the export of twist was 45 millions annually. The time being reduced to 69 hours. it was said that it would bring ruin on the manufacturer; but in 1834 there were 76,000,000 lbs. exported. Thus the result proved that we had nothing to fear from foreign competition. But if we had, would the House sanction the working of children in order to support the weight which ought be borne by others!

Mr. Baines contended that the labour in factories was not unwholesome. There was no class of children better fed, better lodged, and better clothed than those in factories. He spoke from experience; for in January last he visited all the factories in Leeds, and he never saw children more healthy, or in better spirits.

Colonel Thompson said, if the manufacturing interest had for twenty years together put a tax on home-grown corn, and the result had been that the agricultural labourers had been reduced by competition among themselves to great distress, he wondered whether the agriculturists would have invented no better remedy, than asking for an Act to regulate the hours of agricultural labour, to prevent the plough men, and plough women, and plough children from being overworked. (Cheers) He suspected they would have hit upon something much more substantial: he therefore rejoiced that his hon. friend (Mr. Villers) had broken the ice upon a topic which he had began to be afraid had by common consent been banished from the debate. He hoped the manufacturing interest, both operatives and capitalists, would in time see the advantage of turning the tables on their opponents, and that they would not fail to make some use of the parallel he had now supplied to them. Having been applied to by the working classes as one they deemed their friend, he felt some difficulty in deciding how to vote, because, whichever way he did it, there there were some that would say they had expected better things from him. On the one hand it would be painful to vote against the expressed opinions of the working classes as to what they thought best for themselves; and on the other, he could not think of doing anything that should be construed into giving in to the miserable delusion which had induced the operatives to accept the Factory Act at the hands of those he must call their adversaries, in lieu of demanding the removal of the prohibition on foreign trade which was at the bottom of their sufferings. He should certainly have voted against the original Factory Act; but since that folly had been committed, he did not know why the operatives should not have it in the way they liked, as well as in the way they did not If therefore the operative would give him full credit for opposition to the impolicy of accepting the Factory Act as a composition for their wrongs, as he would have voted for letting the law alone before, so he would vote for letting it alone now, unless he heard something to change his mind. In fact, the whole matter now in dispute was so small in proportion to the mighty interests that were ruthlessly thrown away—it was such a mere difference between "tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee" in the comparison—that he did not think it worth while to go against the wishes of the working classes by voting for alteration in the law. Much had been said of foreign competition. If the manufacturing capitalists were afraid of the effects which arise from the difference between working children under thirteen years of age according to the present lew and the proposed alteration, why did they not set about looking after the effects arising from the prohibition of foreign trade enacted by the corn laws? They allowed themselves to be told they compete with foreigners, because they compete with some foreigners; because they were not at a stand-still altogether. Just so, a man with one leg tied up in a race, might hop at a certain speed; he might find some so maimed or lazy, that he could go beyond them; with these it might be proved he could compete: but was that the sort of competition the manufacturers should be content with? It was plain to every man with his eyes open, that setting aside this fallacy, foreigners had outrun us, were outrunning us, and would outrun us hereafter. There might be no recovering what had been already thrown away; but that was no reason why something should not be tried for preservation in the future.

Mr. Fielden appealed to the humanity of the House whether it was right that children of nine years of age ought to work 69 hours a-week. In Bolton, out of a population of 42,000, there were 24,000 hand-loom weavers, who were living on the miserable pittance of twopence halfpenny a-day. The equality of deaths between that class and the factory class showed that both were in a state of pauperism. The right hon. gentleman proposed by this bill to take away from 35,000 children, between 12 and 13 years of age, the protection which the House had guaranteed to them by a solemn act, and make them work 12 hours a-day equally with adults of every age. When political economy attacked vital economy, political economy ought to give way. It had been said that the act was not observed. Now he (Mr. Fielden) could contradict this: he had observed all the clauses. He demanded from the present administration that children should be protected according to law. If the Whig Administration did not protect them, he would not support it. He had himself calculated the distance which children were forced to walk in the factories, and he found that a girl at his own wheel walked 20 miles a-day, which was the work of a horse. (Hear.) He called on the present administration rigidly to enforce the act, and with that view to appoint a great many more inspectors. It was physically impossible for children to undergo the labour imposed on them and to preserve their health. He called on the House to support the bill, though it was no the bill he wished, in order that it might force the masters to be just. He would exert himself till he obtained a ten hours' bill for all ages. (Hear.) As to the notion that we might encourage foreign competition, it was all humbug. We had reduced the labour of children from 80 hours to 72, 69, and 48 hours in the week, and our manufactures were as prosperous as ever.

Mr. Wakley said there seemed to have been a conspiracy to evade the operation of this act. The right hon. gentleman, instead of enforcing the provisions of the act, was about to repeal the protection it gave. He had listened attentively to the arguments against the act, and had heard no proof alleged of the impracticabilty of the clause which was sought to be repealed on the ground of its impracticability. He called upon the House to reject the present bill.

After some further discussion, the gallery was cleared for a division, when there appeared—
For the second reading........ 178
For the amendment.......... 176

Majority.................. 2
The bill was then read a second time.

GIRAFFES.—M. J. Vassière, ex-Aide-de-Camp of his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, in the war which he undertook against the Wahabees, is about to forward to New York five superb giraffes, some of which were collected by himself in a journey which he made to Calubat, in Abyssinia. It is to be hoped that this enterprising traveller will succeed in his hazardous experiment. M. Emile Pacho has taken charge of the five giraffes, which are now at Cairo, and will be embarked for America at the end of this month.

THE LORD'S DAY INFORMERS' COMPANY.—Chairman, the Bishop of Cockneyshire; Managing Directors, Sir Andrew Ague-cheek, Chicken-skin Poulterer, Esq, and John Bruiser Gull-ye, Esq. This company is formed in the well-grounded confidence of realizing an enormous income from the fines that are to be levied under the pious bill of the pious Sir Andrew Ague-cheek, for the *bitter* observance of the Lord's Day. As at least four-fifths of the community will be liable to these fines, and as there is, happily for the company, a strong spirit of opposition to the bill; as, moreover, thousands of persons will involuntarily become liable to the penalties, because the bill cannot by any possibility be obeyed, the company must realize immense sums, without the hazard of sustaining any loss. None but working people—*mere* tradesmen, shopkeepers, artisans, and mechanics, being liable to the enactments of the bill, no person who is guilty of the vulgarity of earning his own living can be admitted into the company. In order to prove his eligibility, each applicant must show that he keeps a carriage; that he is in the habit of riding out in it every Lord's Day; that he invariably gives, or goes to, a Sunday dinner-party; and that he makes all his servants break the Sabbath for his convenience and luxury—all these doings being, under the bill, distinctive privileges of gentility secured to the rich; while the *canaille*, having toiled for six days to fill their own hungry bellies, and to keep their masters, the upper classes, in due luxurious idleness, are, with a view of making them religious, and of convincing them that they are nothing but slaves, to be prevented from obtaining a morsel of food, a drop of beer, or a mouthful of fresh air on the seventh day. A small capital only is required by the company, and that merely to set in motion the 200,000 informers who will be required for the metropolis alone.—Office, Conventicle row, Cant-on-street.—N.B. It may be proper to observe that, in consequence of the undeniable fact that this company cannot commence operations until the bill for the *Bitter* Observance of the Sabbath has become the law of the land, some of the profane have dared to class the scheme among the *bubbles* of the present day.—Let the ungodly wretches tremble! When the bill *does* pass they will find it no joke.—*Dispatch*

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To the Committee for paying the fines of Messrs. Cleave and Hetherington. The sum of 12s. 11d. was collected for the cause of an unstamped press, in the parlour of the Fox and Goose, Bermondsey-street, by Messrs. Pigot and Lancaster.

Received 1l. 10s., collected by Mr. Savage, at his Tavern, Circus-street; also, 1s. handed to Mr. Russell, by two friends to the liberty of the press.

The parcel from Newcastle-on-Tyne has been received. Many thanks. An answer shall be returned.

Some miscreants are industriously circulating a report, that "Cleave's Gazette *and* Hetherington's Dispatch *are discontinued.*" *Will our friends in London and suburbs aid us in putting down this new mode of persecution?*

Our Essex friend shall be attended to.

The queries respecting Mr. O'Connr will be answered as soon as that gentleman can be seen.

CARPENTER'S PEERAGE FOR THE PEOPLE is a work which it behoves all who feel an interest in coming events to peruse. It is opportune, and is done in an able manner.—True Sun.
No. 15 is just published. No. 16 and Part 4 will be published on Thursday next.
London: Wakelin, Shoe-lane; and sold by all booksellers and venders of this Paper.

FIGARO IN LONDON of this week contains—Mother Church in Adultery, with a Caricature—Interpreter—The Stamped Press—Our Speculations—An Easy Task—A Town Melody—Brevities—Theatricals, Drury lane, Covent garden, English Opera, Strand, Surrey, Astley's, Sadler's Wells, &c. &c.

Nearly ready, No. 2, price Twopence with 28 Caricatures by Seymour,
SEYMOUR's COMIC SCRAP SHEET, printed on a large sheet of fine paper, hot-pressed, with descriptive letter-press. No. I. is reprinted, and contains 28 spirited Caricatures, price Twopence. Orders should be sent immediately to prevent disappointment.
W. Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Wakelin, 1, Shoe lane, Fleet-street; Purkess, 60, Compton-street, Soho; and sold by all the Agents of this Paper in Town and Country.

Weekly Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

WE have given a full report of the discussion which took place upon Mr. Poulett Thomson's motion for the second reading of the Factory Act Amendment Bill, and refer our readers to it for a fine sample of Whig legislation. The overwhelming evidences of cruelty and premature death, to which the factory system subjected many thousands of young children, in the manufacturing districts of the country, compelled the Legislature, a short time since, to take them under its protection. It was enacted that after the 1st of March, 1836, children under twelve years of age should not work more than *eight hours* each day; a period sufficiently protracted, surely, for infants of this age. The manufacturers, however, whose rapacity is unbounded, objected to the limitation which this measure put upon their profits, and have given to it their most strenuous opposition. Mr. Poulett Thomson, as the representative of the Government, comes down to the House of Commons, and instead of asking for such additional powers as are necessary to insure the observance of the law, alleges its non-observance as a good and valid reason for its repeal. Would such have been his course of procedure, had the malcontents been of the poorer class? Would he, in such a case, have alleged the hostility to a wholesome and necessary statute, as a sufficient reason for its repeal? Let the past history of this same Government answer that question, and overwhelm its members with shame. The statements of Lord Ashley, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Fielden—the two latter of whom are men of personal and great experience on the question—are conclusive as to the absolute necessity and practicability of enforcing such a law as that now sought to be repealed; and we can scarcely believe that the majority of *two*, which Mr. Poulett Thomson obtained, will induce him to persevere in this inhuman and frightfully mischievous measure.

THE public has been edified during the last fortnight by a controversy carried on amongst the "leading journals," in which they have accused each other of the most unprincipled and atrocious conduct—conduct which would suffice to put any man out of the pale of decent society, and brand him with the imputation of blackguardism for the rest of his life.

It seems that as soon as it became known that a change in the Newspaper Stamp Duty was inevitable, the proprietors of the metropolitan newspapers formed themselves into a committee, to watch over the movements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to pin him down to the protection of their "interests." The *Morning Advertiser* has more than once most distinctly stated, that *all* the atrocious clauses in the new Stamp Bill were adopted at the suggestion and entreaty of the proprietors of the stamped newspapers, excepting the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Spectator*, and the *Examiner;* and that they also assented to the proposition for the measuring out useful knowledge by the superficial inch. Well, the Bill was printed, and forwarded a stage or two through the House, when the proprietors of certain of these newspapers, to wit, the *Times*, the *Post*, the *Herald*, and the *Standard*, bethought them that the restriction upon the size of the papers would not so well answer their purposes; and without communicating either with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with whom they had been holding frequent communications, or with their contemporaries, with whom they had been previously acting in concert, they petitioned both Houses of Parliament against the restriction, and assailed Mr. Spring Rice with the foulest and most virulent abuse. The other newspapers charged the seceders with a breach of faith, and a violation of principle; and added, moreover, the charge of wilful and malignant lying! The *Times* charged the *Chronicle* with a mean truckling to the Minister, and the *Chronicle* accused the *Times* of an utter disregard of truth and decency. The *Post* and the *Standard*, day after day, spouted forth their venom upon all the rest of their brethren who protested against their conduct, whilst the *Advertiser* and the *Sun* came down upon the petitioners to the Legislature with full broadsides of vituperation. Here is a small sample of their more moderate criticism. Speaking of the *Times, Post*, and *Herald*, the *Sun* says:—

"As the time for the consideration of the Stamp Bill draws near, the *virulence* of certain Morning Papers against the measure seems to increase. Nor is their abuse confined to the measure itself—but extends to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with that bitterness of spirit which can only arise from an inward *conviction* that they are putting forth *a tissue of misrepresentations.* We are no apologists of the right honourable gentleman, for he needs none; but we are bound in strict honour to do him justice; and, in the case of the Morning Papers alluded to—the *Times, Herald*, and *Post*—we do say that their abuse of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is unmerited—and, what is more, *they know it to be so.*"

One of the arguments put forth on behalf of a continuance of the Stamp Duty, has been its tendency to maintain the *respectability* of the newspaper press. The worth of this argument has been pretty well illustrated in this *gentlemanly* controversy. Bad faith, deceit, virulence, wilful lying, selfishness, bitterness of spirit, and calumnious abuse, are prominent amongst the qualities of the stamped newspaper conductors, themselves being the judges; and their testimony is too *disinterested* to be doubted. Had *we* brought half these charges against the *respectable* press, we should have been set down as malignant calumniators; but the evidences of their justness having been furnished by themselves, we apprehend we are in no danger in placing them upon record.

WE have given, in another column, an article from the *True Sun*, upon SAINT AGONY's attempt to legislate for the bitter observance of the Sabbath; and although we cannot agree with our contemporary in recommending the *form* of petition it suggests against this piece of intolerately absurd legislation, we "go the whole hog" with the *True Sun* in the reasoning by which it assails the sectarian baronet's offspring.

The Bill sets out with an averment, that the observance of the Sabbath, *in a certain way*, is a *religious* duty of the strongest obligation; and it then proceeds to enact, under very heavy penalties, that this observance shall be general and individual, as a duty prescribed by the Almighty, and particularly acceptable to him.

Now, without looking at all into the details of the Bill, for the purpose of detecting their oppressive absurdity, and without impugning the purity of the motives in which the measure has originated, we are prepared to maintain that it is rendered, by its very preamble, an instrument of the most unqualified persecution, which men are bound to resist, even at the hazard of their lives. It assumes that the first day of the week is a Sabbath of divine appointment, and upon this assumption it requires all men, under heavy penalties, to observe it. They are required to do this as a religious duty, which leaves them no alternative. Now, we should much like those evangelical persons, both in the Church and amongst the Wesleyans, who are so anxious that this Bill should pass,—we should like these persons to inform the world of the difference, in principle, between such an attempt and a similar attempt to make the worship of the Host, in the service of the mass, a religious ceremony, binding upon all. There is, in each case, the enforcement of a religious ceremony, on relious grounds, under penal enactments. Would they not protest, that to require from *them* the adoration of the Host, was rank persecution? and would they not appeal to Scripture and the example of the Church for the necessity and obligation of resisting such requisition, even to the death? Indeed would they. Let them tell us, then, wherein consists the difference between such a case and Sir Agony's Bill. To enforce any *religious duty* by penal enactments is persecution; the truth or error of the dogma makes no difference whatever; the act of coercion destroys the right of private judgment—the very essence of Protestantism—and levels its high and independent pretensions with the dust. Gloss the thing over as they may, it is treason against their own creed, and subversive of their whole system of theological doctrine. Nero and Caligula required Christians to observe the ceremonies of the established religion of Rome; but the Christians resisted the persecuting mandate, and laid down their lives in the contest. Let it not be said that such established religion was false and anti-Christian; the principle is the same, whether the observance be rightly founded or not. Caligula averred prayer to his gods to be a religious rite demanded from all. He enforced it by the penalties of fine and imprisonment: SAINT AGONY avers the Christian Sabbath to be a religious rite demanded from all, and he enforces it by the penalties of fine and imprisonment. Where is the difference? What can Saint Agony allege in behalf of his mode of proceeding, that his prototype Caligula could not also allege, in behalf of his? No fair answer, we think, can be given to this; if there can be, let the public have the benefit of it.

But, now leaving the principle of the measure, let us glance at the cruel absurdity of its provisions. No man, who cannot afford to cook and provide his dinner at home, or who does not dine *regularly* at some place where dinner is provided for others, is to be allowed to dine at all on a Sunday! No man, woman, or child is to be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to take a ride upon a Sunday, in any vehicle, either upon land or water. No ship is to be allowed to leave any port, under any circumstances, on a Sunday: the wind and the waves are to be placed under legislative restrictions. No public-house, beer-shop, coffee-house, or other house of refreshment or entertainment is to open its doors upon this day—these being the only places in which many of the poorer amongst the working classes can sit down comfortably for an hour or two upon this day. The wealthier classes, however, may employ their servants as usual upon the Sunday, and they may drive to church in their carriages, although, in a case of life and death, no other person dare ride in a coach to see a child or a parent! Oh, rank and crying hypocrisy? The advocates of these measures talk, in the fulness of their cant, about their consideration and sympathy for the poor, and about their desire to preserve them from the oppression of the rich, who would subject them to labour on the Sunday; and yet, with a degree of profligacy unheard of, they give their countenance and support to such a measure as this! It will not become law, however! it is too outrageous for even the House of Commons to assent to; and after provoking laughter and exciting indignation, it will be consigned to its proper place among the condemned.

But we protest, in the name of the industrious classes of the country, against this perpetual trifling with the time of the Legislature. Session after Session passes away, and the reason assigned for the non-production of various important measures of relief, is the want of time. Yet, Session after Session these absurd and obnoxious Sabbath Bills are prepared, and printed, and the time of the House is wasted in their discussion. Of this the people have a right to complain; and complain they do. The *True Sun* has given a form of petition against the Bill; we suggest, as an improvement, a petition against all legislation upon such a subject, and protesting against the wasting of the public time in such attempts. Let some such form as the following be adopted:—

"That your petitioners have seen with extreme regret and displeasure, the introduction into your Honourable House, Session after Session, of certain Bills for promoting the religious observance of the Sabbath, whilst some of the most vital interests of the country are either wholly neglected or postponed, for an alleged want of time on the part of the Legislature to consider of them.

"That your petitioners have ever been taught, that the very essence of the Protestant Church, which they are taxed so heavily to support, is wholly opposed to all coercion for compelling uniformity in matters of religious faith and practice, and that all attempts to do so are of the nature of persecution.

"That for these and other reasons, with which it is not necessary to trouble your Honourable House, your petitioners pray that you will be pleased, not only to refuse your assent to Sir Andrew Agnew's Sabbath Bill, but that you will pass a resolution of your Honourable House, declaratory of the unlawfulness of legislating in any way upon such subjects."

NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTY.—On Monday evening last, a public meeting, which was respectably attended, was held in the Phoenix Lodge in this town, to consider on the expediency of petitioning Parliament against the bill now under legislative consideration for the alteration of the newspaper stamp duty. Mr. T. Thompson was called to the chair, who, in an eloquent address, stated the object of the meeting, and expressed several interesting opinions on the great advantages of a free and untaxed press in promoting the general diffusion of useful knowledge, and ameliorating the moral condition of mankind. Mr. C. Larkin, of Newcastle, who had been previously invited to take a part in the proceedings of the meeting, next addressed the company. Mr. L., in a very long, eloquent, and argumentative speech, took a retrospective view of the moral history of the press in this country. He contended that any obstruction to its free operations was a barrier to the diffusion of useful knowledge, and an obstacle to the general happiness of society; and consequently that any tax, however small, upon newspapers, was impolitic and unjust to society, and as such merited the opposition of every lover of the human family. His remarks were heard with profound attention, and elicited great applause. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. Binns, Williams, Houghton, &c., by whom the resolutions were severally moved and seconded. The arguments, generally, of the last named speakers, were similar to those of Mr. Larkin, above alluded to. It was further contended, that a penny postage being collected upon all newspapers transmitted by post, was more equitable in defraying the expences of the post than a penny tax being retained on the newspaper sheet, and that such postage collection ought to be imposed for that purpose. An objection was made to this proposition, on the consideration that money payments on newspaper postage would be attended with incalculable trouble to the postmen; and to prevent all unnecessary trouble that could be avoided, it would be more eligible to institute a penny stamp upon all the wrappers or envelopes on which newspaper directions sent by post are written, which could be procured at any stamp office or stationer's shop. This idea appeared to meet with general approbation, but was not put as a resolution. A petition against any tax upon newspapers, and praying that all persons imprisoned for the sale of unstamped newspapers might be liberated, was read and adopted, and a committee appointed to attend to further necessary business; after which, a vote of thanks was given to the chair, and the meeting broke up.—*Sunderland Herald.*

MR. O'CONNOR'S [illegible]

(*Leeds Times* [illegible])

WE beg to draw the attentio[illegible] especially of the members of [illegible] tions, to a letter from Mr. [illegible], on the aspect of political affai[illegible] in our columns to day. We hav[illegible] pleasure in expressing our cordial concurrence with the energetic denunciations which it contains of the continued support by the ministry of the taxes on knowledge in a form far more tyrannical in character, although lighter in the amount of impost than at present, and trust that his exhortations to prompt and vigorous action, will be met by the people with a hearty and immediate response. There are nevertheless two points on which we differ very widely from the talented gentleman who has favoured us with his communication. First, we think that Lord Melbourne's government, with all its faults, has done much for Ireland, and but for the Lords, would do much more. And secondly, we are decided advocates for a reform in the House of Peers. Far be it from us, in advocating reform in the Peers, to forget the pressing necessity for further reform in the Commons. This would we do, but not to leave the other undone. The objects are not only not incompaticle, but the discussion of, and agitation for, both must be simultaneously carried on, if we wish to insure success. Reform, whereever reform is needed, is the only true maxim of politics; nor must one abuse be forgotten in the eargerness of assailing another, otherwise the united power of both will be brought against the champions of liberty.

BRIGHTON.

A Reply to the Intelligent Individuals in London, forming the Association of Working Men to procure a cheap and honest Press.

FELLOW WORKMEN,—Fully entering into the principle of your Association, most heartily do we respond to your well-timed appeal. Knowledge, freedom, and humanity are indeed struggling against fearful odds,—*ignorant arbitrary power and will.* How long will the most valuable class of society—the working class—lie dormant under oppression? Onward, friends, to root up, by your concentrated energies, the tyrannical pressure of the few over the many! Create, and re-enact by your powerful appeals to our brethren, fresh sympathies, and fresh energies for the cause of a free press. We read, with delight, your intelligent address to our brethren, the working population of the empire. It proves there are still some intelligent working men who have the moral courage to fearlessly place themselves at the head of a national movement of the working classes. They need leaders that they CAN depend upon. Your names are familiar to us as leaders of various intelligent societies, and we rely upon your arrangements to raise such powerful sensations amongst the working population, as shall cause the creation of similar associations in the leading towns of the kingdom: we will do our utmost in assisting you in this aristocratic town.

Brethren—enslaved working men!—Ye who produce all riches and are poor!—Ye who are so powerful in numerical strength, and yet are subservient to the passions and errors of the few?—Ye whose associations are ever formed for the advancement of human liberty and public prosperity, and yet are thwarted in your purposes by those who would dare to *number* the pulses of the heart of man, and dry up the best springs of social liberty, equality, and existence!—Ye who *would be men and are slaves!*—AWAKE!—shake off your torpor!—spare no efforts, no expense, to assist the Association of Working Men in London to procure a cheap and honest press, by a total repeal of the stamp duty. Form associations similar to the one in London—create a public opinion in favour of an unlimited free press, and YOUR cause—the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity—is won!

(Signed) J. H.; W. R. Wood; J. White; E R. Smith; J. Ransom; D. Friend; R. Colling; C. Barnes; J. English; D. H. G.; E. Feest; W. T. Isted; E Ingledew; H. Railton; J. C.; W. North.

To Mr. Lovet, 19, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.

SABBATH DAY LEGISLATION.

(*True Sun.*)

"Is innocent recreation incompatible with more sacred duties? After attending to those duties, is no relaxation to be tolerated? Are the poor to be bound to the loom or the bench during the week, and refused any gratification or solace on their day of rest. Upon what authority is it done? What says Scripture?—All that can be established from Scripture is—

"1. That an apostle preached on the first day of the week. Acts xx. 7.

"2. That the same apostle exhorted his followers to make a collection for the Church and Poor, on the first day of the week. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.

"3. That another apostle was once under the particular influence of inspiration on 'the Lord's day;' Rev. i. 10.—by which there is no reasonable doubt was meant the same first day.

"These facts, taken in the largest sense, may be held to prove, as is confirmed by the evidence of other historians, that the early Christians in some way observed the first day of the week as a festival in commemoration of the resurrection. But there is not the slightest evidence that they ever conceived the idea of attaching to it the prohibitions of the Jewish Sabbath. On the contrary, the same apostle who preached on the first day of the week, wrote to the Church, "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days."—Col. ii 16. Why do not the persecutors plague the working classes about the new moon?

"If it is urged that the command to keep the Jewish Sabbath is conveyed in a certain part of the Jewish law called the Decalogue, then in the same place is conveyed a commandment prohibiting the arts of sculpture and design. If one is not binding upon Christians, why is the other?

"On grounds, then, indescribably slenderer than those the Roman Catholic Church produces for Transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the Mass, a portion of the Protestant priesthood and upper classes have raised a claim to subject the rest of the community to the burthen of the Jewish law, imposed in respect of a quite different day, for a quite different commemoration, and directly in the teeth of the authorities they affect to consider as inspired.

"The inference from the whole is, that the Sabbath Bill persecution is an effort to oppress the numerous classes on false pretences; and that they are bound to resist it, as their fathers did the like. In the first place, then, petition.

"We say, working men, and reasonable men of England, arise and withstand this first step of bigotry. Pour your petitions into Parliament; and should the House—led away by a momentary folly—seem disposed to listen to the advocates of such a bill, insist upon being heard at the bar of the House against measures, that, if passed, would for ever degrade the country.

"We have appended the form of a petition, which we intreat every man to sign who respects himself, or has any love for his offspring.

"To the Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled.

"The Petition of the undersigned of the Working Classes and others in the Metropolis and Neighbourhood,

"Sheweth,

"That your petitioners not only abjure the doctrine that there is authority in Scripture for the imposition of a Jewish seventh day, in any form or degree, on Christians, but believe the same to be in Scripture prohibited and disallowed; and that they are ready to prove this, if called upon, by production and reading of the Scriptures at the bar of your Honourable House.

"That your petitioners are therefore united, to protest against any such imposition by law, in like manner as their fathers have protested against other yokes of man's invention.

"That your petitioners have seen a Bill before your Honourable House, entitled, "A Bill to promote the Observance of the Lord's Day;" of which your petitioners believe the preamble to be false and blasphemous, and the provisions atrocious, insane, and subversive of the civil and religio[illegible] liberty heretofore happily established in the real[illegible]

"The prayer of your petitioners whereupo[illegible] that your Honourable House will reject the [illegible] Bill, and will preserve public decency from [illegible] petition of attacks from the same quarter[illegible] fusing to allow the Bills [illegible]o be brought [illegible] already in some instances [illegible]een done [illegible] nourable House."

The Poor Law Commissioners [illegible] the per centage to the masters [illegible] the money earned by the paupe[illegible]

A carriage which belon[illegible] lately sold by auction at P[illegible] On the following day the [illegible] francs, which was offer[illegible] master of Bruges.—C[illegible]

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, to hear the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

Mr. Spring Rice began his speech by alluding to the difficulties by which a Finance Minister was surrounded, especially when he had a surplus at hand, and was expected to take off taxes. Indeed it was more difficult to take off than to lay on a tax: in the latter case, you had generally but one interest to deal with; but a great variety of parties urged their claims for a reduction of their peculiar burdens. He observed that reduction of expenditure was one of the first duties of Government; and showed since 1815, the number of persons employed in public establishments had been reduced from 27,365 to 23 570, and their salaries from 3,763,000l. to 2,786,000l. This proved that there was a disposition to retrenchment. He referred to his estimate last session of the income and expenditure of the country for the year ending 5th April, 1836, and compared it with the actual results. "I calculated last year that the Customs' revenue would produce twenty millions: the actual receipt has been 20,539,000l., exceeding by half a million the amount estimated. I calculated the Excise at 13,270,000l.: the receipt was 13,440,000l., exceeding by 171,000l. the amount calculated. The Stamps, at 6 980,000l.; they produced 7,051,000l., being an increase of 71,000l. The Post-office I calculated at 1,500,000l.: it produced 1,551,000l., showing an increase of 51,000l. Upon the Miscellaneous Estimates there was a balance against the receipts of 24,000l.; but, on the whole, the receipts exceed my calculations by the sum of 830,000l. This shows, that upon similar data and principles, calculating the amount of the revenue for the next year, the House may have some reliance upon my calculations" He proceeded to the expenditure side of the account; from which it appeared that there was a small increase in the Navy, and an excess of 292,000l. in the Army. But Mr. Rice explained, that this rose, not from exceeding the estimate, but from an advance out of the military chest to a branch of the Civil service, which would be repaid. In other respects, his estimate of expenditure held good, within very small sums. The income and expenditure of the current financial year were next adverted to. The income, in round numbers, Mr. Rice calculated at 46,980 000l., being an excess over that of last year of 590,050l.; the expenditure, at 46,318,000l., leaving a surplus of 662,000. He gave the following particulars of the estimated expenditure:—"I calculate the expenditure for the present year, on account of the Debt, exclusive of the West India Loan, at 30 620,000l. The Army vote of last year was 6,481,000l.; that for the present year I estimate at 6,327,000l. The Navy vote of last year was 4,099,000l.; this year, from circumstances which were alluded to by my honourable friend at the time he made his statement, there has been an increase in the Navy grant of 434,000l., which makes it 4,533,000l. The Ordnance Estimates of last year were 1,273,000l.; the present 1,263,000l.; reduction 10,000l. The Miscellaneous Estimates of last year were 2,202,000l. The Miscellaneous vote for the present year was 2,461,000l.; showing a total increase of expenditure, exclusive of the West India grant, of 403,100l. Now, Sir, I will endeavour to generalize and bring into a small compass the result of the figures which it may have been painful to follow me in. The total income estimated for 1836-37 is 46,980,000l.; the expenditure, exclusive of charge for the West India grant, is 45,205 807l, showing a surplus of 1,774,193l." * * * * Gentlemen who had listened to this statement, and were thus aware that the country possessed the surplus, should not on that account come to the conclusion that they should at once perform those acts of justice which the House of Commons was doubtless anxious should be carried into execution; they should not consider that they should add twenty millions to the present debt, for the country could not afford to make such sacrifices, and yet reserve the surplus he had named for the purposes of taxation. Mr. Rice then explained, that he should require a sum not exceeding 1,107,863l. on account of the West India Loan; and this would reduce his balance to 662,330l. The state of trade and the general condition of the country were the next topics in Mr. Rice's speech. He referred in the first place to the indications of prosperity afforded by the amount of imports and exports—he had in his hand a table comparing the state of the trade of the country at two different periods, which he had divided into terms of four years each, from the year 1828 to 1831, and from the year 1332 to the close of the year 1835; and he would pray attention to the results of the statement he would read from the paper, in alluding to the value of the imports and exports of the most extensive manufactured produce from and into the United Kingdom, and from and into our Colonial settlements and foreign nations; and he would then refer to the fair value of these imports and exports. In the first four years, the average amount of imports, in official value, was 46,243,000l.; and in the last four years the average amount was 47,203,000l.; which showed an increase on the last four years to the amount of 900,000l. in official value. The exports, in official value, in the first four years, which he had on his table, amounted to 67,674,000l., and in the last four years the exports amounded to 83,114,000l., which exhibited an increase on the last 4 years of no less a sum than 15,440,000*l*. On a former occasion, when he had made similar statements, no sooner had his figures been submitted to the House than honourable members had said that teey showed an increase in the quantity of goods, but not an actual increase in trade: but now, from the alteration in the price of the commodities, as well as the increase in quantity, there was an increase on comparison of the declared value, which, in 1833, amounted to 36,531,000l., and in the year 1835, to 41,278,000l.; thus showing an increase during the last four years on the declared value amounting to 4,264,000l, whilst the increase on the official value, for four years, was 15,440 000l. He would say, therefore, that if the country was blessed with the continuation of the system which had led to those results, the lovers of their country could not but anticipate for the future greater prosperity for its interests than even the past had been marked by. The exports of linen had been augmented over those of last year by 20 per cent.; cotton manufactures, 7 per cent.; hardware, 23 per cent.; silk, 6 per cent.; woollens, 18 per cent. This was the increase as indicated by the exports: but, to give an idea of the real increase of the trade of the country, he must take into calculation the home consumption; and he would therefore refer to the imports of raw materials. The average consumption of cotton wool, for instance, for the ten years between 1816 and 1825, was 138,000,000 of pounds per annum; but for the last ten years it had been annually on the average 255,875,000 pounds. There was some falling off in the imports of certain articles, especially brandy; but this was owing to the exorbitant duty; the deficiency in the consumption of brandy had, however, been made up by an increase of that of home spirits. The state of the glove trade and the silk trade proved, that Mr. Huskisson had acted on sound principles when he reduced the duty on the foreign manufactures and the raw material at the same time. The import of kid skins and raw silk had been much augmented, while the imports of gloves and silk manufactures had been diminished. The improvement in the foreign trade had extended to Ireland. In Dublin, the Custom duties in 1833 were 576,000l., in 1835 6 816 000l.; in Belfast, 181,000l. in 1833, last year 319,000l.; in Cork, 149,000l. in 1833, last year 186,000l.; and there was a direct trade springing up between Ireland and China. The cost of collecting the revenue, Mr. Rice stated to have been reduced, since 1822, from 10l. 15s. 2d, per cent, to 5l. 17s. 3d. per cent. Taking the Excise returns as his guide, he found that there had been last year an increased consumption varying from 4 to 45 per cent. on the following articles over the average of the three preceding years:—auctions, bricks, glass, hops, licences, malt, paper, soap, spirits, and vinegar. The increase in malt was 4,595,000 bushels, and he estimated the duty for the current year at 5,650,000*l*. The effect of reducing the duty on flint glass from 6d to 2d had been very beneficial to the trade. The consumption of Irish spirits had increased last year, over the average of the three preceding years, by 2,549,000 gallons. Other indications of the improving state of the country might be found in the diminution of insolvencies, and of commitments for crime, in the reduction of the poor-rates, and in the increased deposits in savings' banks, all of which were very considerable. It was also a source of agreeable anticipation that the dead-weight was in a course of gradual reduction; since 1827 it had been diminished by 479,262l. per annum. Mr. [Ri]ce now proceeded to state how he should dispose [of th]is surplus of 662,000*l*. He proposed to reduce, [from] the 10th of Octo er, the duty on first class [paper] from 3d to 1½d per pound, and to abolish the [duty o]n stained paper; this would occasion a loss [in the ye]ar of 125 000l. The loss on the Post-office [by the] new arrangement with France, would be [...] on ths proposed alteration in the probate [...]000l.; on South Sea duties 10,000l. With regard to the newspaper stamps, he announced his determination to reduce the tax from 4d to 1d without discount. He now came to a subject, the mention of which he expected would be received with a double fire. (Much cheering from both sides, mingled with laughter.) Namely, the duties payable on newspapers. Before making those remarks, however, he begged to be distinctly understood, that he did not stand there as the arbiter between adverse parties; on the contrary, he would endeavour to represent to both the position in which they stood. He would say to those who advocated a total repeal, did they think that any Minister could come down and propose to that house the repeal of taxes to the amount of 400,000l. out of a surplus of 662,000l.? Did any man in his senses suppose that such a sum could be devoted to the repeal of the duties on newspapers? Were even a Minister disposed to make such a proposition, was there the least reason to expect that the house could be prevailed on to adopt it? Nothing, he could assure the house, was further from his mind than the proposition of anything like total repeal. Upon what principle could it be demanded? When the Government of the country transmitted newspapers free of expense all over the land, had they not a right to regard newspapers as a fit subject for taxation? He should say further, that from the state of public opinion, if he made such a proposition, he felt convinced that he should make it ineffectually. What had been proposed in the last year was the poposition which he called upon them now to adopt, or at least to consider. Of those who objected to the proposition of reducing the tax to 1d. he would beg to inquire, did they know the state of society in which the popular voice made the demand for this change, and the characteristics and circumstances of that peculiar production which formed the subject of the tax. He had not the least hesitation in saying, that if that demand were refused, the refusal would endanger not alone the Government, which was a matter of secondary importance, but would involve considerations of much greater moment; its concession was necessary, not only to the preservation of good government, but to the advancement of commerce, the security of property, the administration of justice, the esteem of the magistracy, and even the security of the revenue itself. He asked the alteration, not the total repeal, on fiscal grounds—he asked it for the practical preservation of good order in society—he asked it because he had a right to call on the house not to abandon so material a source of public revenue. The grounds upon which he made this demand were, primarily, that the frauds on the revenue to which the continued existence of this impost gave rise were practised first in London, and gradually all over the country, till no such thing as a great town could be found throughout the United Kingdom in which the sale of unstamped newspapers did not proceed in a most licentious and alarming manner. Those publications were printed in defiance of law—in defiance of law they were circulated, and actually bore upon their impress this character of defiance. In such a state of things had it been practicable to impose penalties? Exchequer processes were issued, all the power of the law was exhausted, and yet the sale continued unabated. ("No, no.") He hoped hon. members would believe him to be sincere when he stated that, for the last three years, every effort had been used to put down these frauds upon the revenue, and used in vain. When in communication with the parties most interested themselves, he left it to them to say if every effort of the law hed not been used without success, and they frankly admitted that the fact was so. It afforded one additional illustration of the rule, that nothing could effectually prevent contraband transactions but, by keeping the duty low, to render smuggling unprofitable. What evils were apprehended from the alteration which he proposed? Not a loss of revenue; there assuredly they could sustain no injury, for in that respect they could not be worse than they were; the revenue was going, almost gone, and could only be restored by a nominal sacrifice. The duty produced by newspapers for the last four years was as follows:—

	Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.
1831	£586,000	£483,000
1832	574,000	473,000
1833	541,000	446,000
1834	537,000	

Thus was a gradual diminution presented. But the diminution was the smallest part of the evil. What he desired to know was this, would the house countenance a system which existed in violation of all law, and which had extended itself through all the great towns of England under circumstances of most misceievous example? Perhaps the house was not aware, but he could assure them it was a fact, that agencies were already established in England and Ireland for the sale of these unstamped newspapers. This plan would succeed (hear, hear), and he, for his part, believed that there were some gentlemen present who had much rather that he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) should let the newspaper duty alone altogether than reduce that tax to 1d., because they believed that that reduction would effectually put down the unstamped press. He mentioned this fact as the best proof he could offer to the hon. members opposite of the policy of the reduction of the duty to 1d., while he expressed at the same time his confident belief that in the course of three years there would be a larger amount of duty collected under the penny stamp than was paid into the public exchequer now, when the duty on newspapers was 4d.

MR. GROTE'S MOTION ON THE BALLOT.

Our readers will find, from our parliamentary report, that the House of Commons was on Thursday counted out at an early hour. About 30 or 40 members left the House immediately before the motion to have it counted was made. Why this extraordinary flight? Because Mr. Grote's motion on the subject of the ballot was to come on. How is it that the Radicals, who either consider, or affect to consider, the ballot of such paramount importance, displayed such indifference as not even to give their attendance on such an occasion as that of Thursday? We have published the list of members present, and leave the absent to account, as they best can, for their conduct.—*Chronicle*.

LIST OF THE TWENTY-SEVEN MEMBERS

Who were in the House when it was counted out on the motion of Mr. Horsman.

Baines	Hughes, H.	Ruthven, E.
Bannerman	Hastie	Russell, Lord C.
Brady	Horsman	Robinson
Brotherton	Kemp	Sheldon
Butler, Colonel	Le der	Twiss
Gillon	O'Connell, J.	Thompson, Colonel
Gully	O'Connell, M. J.	Wallace
Handley, H.	O'Connor, Don'	Wilbraham, Hon. B.
Harland, H.	Palmer, General	Williams, A.

"Will the country believe it, that upon the all-important question of the ballot, the House was counted out? Will this contempt for public opinion be tolerated, or will the representatives of the people thus rashly oppose public opinion, until, frenzied by despair, Englishmen will have no prospect of relief but in the power of the many? Twenty-seven members in the House upon Mr. Grote's motion for the ballot. Read that, ye *unrepresented*, and ask yourselves in what consists your guarantee for life, liberty, and property; but why should you complain when the servants of the represented thus disobey their masters? Talk no more of correcting the abuses of hereditary representation; you are satisfied with your bondage, and you feel pleased with its effects. No, our feelings hurried us away; we yet have confidence in public discrimination and public honesty, and are rather pleased with this disregard of popular opinion—it will hasten the struggle, it will hurry the contest. Justice and mercy!—Twenty seven in the House on the question of the Ballot! Tell it, Englishmen, to your neighbours who cannot read, and they'll laugh at you—tell it to those who felt indignant at the attack of Mr. S. Rice upon the press, and in the number twenty-seven they will find the little Chancellor's justification; yes, he was right, quite right, we say it boldly, to try the experiment, when he has such falterers, as the present House of Commons is composed of, to deal with; but let the people mark the fact, that a triumph over the House of Commons will be considered as a triumph over the people." * * * "While hope was reasonable, we did hope, but now, and especially after the manner in which the Ballot has been treated, we can hope no more; nothing remains for ourselves and the people, but one strenuous effort to level corruption with the dust. The usage of Parliament has overcome the constitution of the country—irresponsibility is not vested in the monarch alone, the shield of expediency is thrown over every tool of the government, until the will of a faction has become the law of the land; our statute books are voluminous, but whole pages of law are repealed by precedent, established by whim or caprice—and why not? When laws are made by fools, why should not knaves pervert them? The Lord Treasurer Burleigh has said "that England never would be ruined but by a Parliament." In the days of this noble lord we know not what ruin meant, but if violation of faith means ruin, England is ruined, and his prediction is fulfilled."—*Weekly True Sun*.

ASPECT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Leeds Times.

My dear Sir,—It is now some months since we met for the purpose of establishing a Radical Association in Leeds, which was to serve as a rallying point for the Radicals of Yorkshire. Neither of us had any idea at that time that the good cause would have so prospered as it has in the metropolis.—Although my reception throughout Yorkshire and Lancashire was flattering, and our meetings were powerfully numerous and respectable, yet I found that the "wait awhile Whigs" had a degree of ascendancy (over those who had neither time nor inclination to think for themselves) which very much tended to strengthen the Whig party power: moreover, the "hue and cry" then raised about the Lords made some people really imagine that the project of re-modelling their assembly was reasonable and feasible, and many were well pleased to wave all consideration of the Commons, in order to direct the general strength against the Peers; but the Radicals being the thinking portion of the political community, saw that any attempt to reform the Lords (while the representation in the Commons was in its present condition) was beginning at the wrong end. I for one exposed the folly of such a notion, and that I was right, the vote of the Commons upon Mr. Rippon's motion fully proves; two years ago 58 voted for a similar motion, since then the rupture with the Peers commenced, and has increased to an alarming extent; now let us put the case thus—if in 1834 fifty-eight in the House of Commons vote for a reform in the House of Lords, after a mere threat of opposition, and if only fifty-three vote upon the same question in 1836, after a declaration of war, and two campaigns, how many are likely to do so in 1838? Answer, Just enough to show that the people were egregious fools for allowing their attention to be directed from a real evil, for which there was an easy remedy, to another disorder for which there was no remedy, till the real evil was cured. Now, just one word with respect to the arguments used upon this question. One party says, reform the Lords (the same persons call the Radicals destructives), and the Commons will speedily become democratic; but how is it to be done? Not by violence surely, for the project comes from the lovers of order, of course then by a legislative enactment proceeding from the Commons; this is what the Radicals look for, but is it feasible? The answer is, look to Rippon's motion and the division; I fully expected to have heard the preliminaries of a great reform developed in that debate, but what is the fact? The motion is quashed with becoming and consistent Whig impertinence, and the Radicals are left to discover what the embryo Lord Reform Bill is. I have over and over again reminded the people that man is the creature of circumstances, and if the Whigs had the remodelling of the Lords to their own taste, with corporations to their taste, Poor Law Commissioners to their taste, a police to their taste, and in fact all the political machinery dove-tailed after their own fashion, they would (armed with such political power) use it as arbitrarily as the Tories did, and a long reign of Whig tyranny would succeed Tory domination.

I have once before observed that the House of Commons is a preparatory political school to prepare the eldest sons of Peers for the hereditary college; they are a complete corporation, and when we reflect upon the trifling majorities in the present Parliament, and consider that such majorities in a great measure consist of the sons and relatives of peers, what have we to expect in the way of a reform in the House of Lords? Can Ireland be parmanently, safely, and honourably, governed while England is in the hands of a party for whose political character we can only refer to the votes upon cutting our gallant soldiers' backs, upon the Pension List to abolish which many were actually pledged, upon Rippon's motion for the most modified correction of the abuses so loudly complained of in the House of Peers, the reckless disregard of millions of Irishmen said by Whig commissioners to be in a state of starvation, and the postponement by the friends of humanity of any measure for their relief; look to this frightful catalogue of omission of right, and commisssion of wrong, and then blame me, as an Irishman, for not wishing to hurt the destinies of that country (for which my family have suffered dangerous exile and loss of immense wealth) to a party whose acts are at variance with their pledges, and whose views are opposed to the well-digested opinions of a great majority of the people of this country. As an Irishman I am pleased with the transfer of power from the hands of the Tories to the Irish people, more especially as Ireland was placed in the anomalous position of being governed by local caprice, without the slightest reference to acts of Parliament. For instance, in Ireland it has not been unfrequent that an individual should be punished by one body of magistrates, or by a qurter session banished for an act for which, by a similar tribunal in another quarter, an individual has been applauded. Now, 'tis to the moral organization of the public mind by the glorious priesthood of Ireland, (who are the unstamped press of that country,) I attribute the great political changes which have taken place there, but let me not be understood for one moment as desirous of stripping one leaf from Mr. O'Connell's laurels, the Irishman who forgets his unstained triumphs over the almost inconceivable and terrific political array opposed to him, the man who forgets his sacrifices when remuneration was either hopeless, or so remote in the distant horizon as to make the longest life but a mere ring in the political ladder, such a man, I say, will merit the reprobation of the good and the virtuous; and yet I differ with him, and widely upon many points, seeing that the question is not what has been done, but what has been left undone that might have been done; rather than censure him, I am ready to attribute my disappointment to a sanguine disposition and less practised mind; but I speak of the priesthood being the unstamped press of Ireland,—such then is my text.

The priesthood have been the unstamped press of Ireland, and to what has been accomplished by that medium of knowledge, I hope to prove to the people of this country, that their very salvation depends upon a cheap, a speedy, and an unshackled renunciation. Previously to the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, the Irish priests devoted their exclusive attention to the completion of that great measure; they seldom interfered at elections, and Ireland was periodically convulsed by outbreakings of one description or another; prior to that period the Irish members were nearly to a man complete government hacks, and the people having nothing to expect from parliamentary representation, sought to acquire by physical force what was refused to justice; after the passing of emancipation, the priests taught their flocks to unite their moral strength for the establishment of a legislative corps, the whole community was organized and marshalled as it were by one common watchword, "representation," the Reform Bill (which without Catholic emancipation never could have passed) speedily followed, and the Irish representatives infused a new spirit into the House of Commons. From that period to the present, Ireland has been as tranquil as any country could be. In 1832 we were convicted upon evidence of acts of thirty-five years' standing. It is a notorious fact that upon all liberal measures the Irish members have turned the scale, and in the proportion in which the people have achieved those triumphs, have not disorders and revolution disappeared? Now, arguing from the past and present state of Ireland, we find that unrepresented, the country was convulsed, while partially represented, Ireland is perfectly tranquil. This change has been accomplished by the circulation of political knowledge through the medium of those ministers of the gospel who rightly thought that the suppression of crime by the diffusion of political knowledge was a moral and Christian task. In Ireland we have no unstamped press, and had the priesthood observed that political silence so much desired by parsons, the Reform Bill would never have passed, and a revolution would have been inevitable. I state these facts in order to impress upon the minds of the English people, but particularly the unrepresented, the absolute necessity of a free press, which is the "burden" of my letter. There is this difference however in the position of the two countries, the people of England cannot substitute that knowledge (likely to be gleaned from their parsons) for newspaper information, because the aristocracy and the people generally attend the same places of worship, and the people are not the patrons of church preferment. I have now shown what Ireland has gained by the diffusion of political knowledge, and I tell the people of this country, that should they suffer themselves to be robbed of that which is essential for their very existence, namely, the untaxed interchange of their sentiments, England in ten years will be reduced to a lower state of political degradation, than Ireland was in the worst of times. I now come to a consideration of the Whig scheme for fetching from the people the mainspring of their rights.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intends introducing a bill for making knowledge an exciseable commodity; you are aware of its features, and therefore deformity; and I ask the Radicals of the north if that bill is to pass without a struggle? In the metropolis the people say that they would not have accepted the Reform Bill, with such a condition as the contemplated bill annexed to it—the men of Birmingham, with the Irish force, carried reform; the men of London mean to be foremost in fighting against ignorance, and they seek the cooperation of all good men in the contest; you, no doubt, have seen the spirited resolution, in that excellent paper, the *True Sun*, passed at a crowded meeting of the great Radical Association—by those resolutions, (for which I beg a place in your independent and talented journal,) our brother Radicals will find that we are at our post; a central committee, consisting of two from each of the six metropolitan associations, has been appointed to organise the necessary arrangements for a great outdoor meeting. Will the men of Yorkshire follow our example? If they will, we shall achieve one of the most glorious triumphs ever gained by man—the triumph of knowledge over ignorance bigotry, and intolerance. You have observed how newspaper power is truckled to, while the appeals of the people are treated with scorn. Some time ago, we were to have had 41 inches by 26 as the standard of knowledge, but the times have changed, and now we are to have information by the superficial inch. This letter has already run to too great length. I select your journal for its insertion, because I admire your talent and your eloquence as a man, and your journal as the mirror of the times. I have the honour to be,

Your faithful servant,

Feargus O'Connor.

London, May 2nd, 1836.

NEWSPAPER TAX.

The following petitions for a total repeal of the newspaper stamp duty were presented on Friday evening:—

"Cabinet and chairmakers at Messrs. Johnson and Jupp's, Bond-street; labouring men, inhabitants of London (three petitions); cabinetmakers, carvers, &c., at Pratt's Factory, Bond-street; at Tharrell's Factory, London; hand-loom weavers in the employ of Messrs. Stone and Brook's; society of journeymen tailors, held at the Red Lion, Windmill-street; master bakers of Rotherhithe; journeymen butchers of Whitechapel-market; bakers of the West-end of London; society of carpenters, Running Horse, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square; society of carpenters, King's Arms, Marylebone-street, Golden-square; carpenters in the employ of Mr. Bass, Goswell-street, Saint Luke's, Middlesex; journeymen hatters, working at Mr. J. Cooper's, Lawrence Pountney-lane; Weavers of London; Charles Bates, and others, of London; working men in London; men in the employ of Messrs. Barber and Groom, tin plate manufacturers, Holborn; hand loom weavers, Bethnal-green; molasses coopers; hands in different employs in London; hands in the employ of Jackson, Davis, and others, master tailors, in Westminster; in the employ of Waters, Munkenbech, and Bland, master tailors, in Westminster; society of journeymen tailors, Robin Hood, Windmill-street, Saint James's; society of journeymen tailors, Three Doves, Berwick-street, Saint James's; weavers connected with Mr. Neish's manufactory, Hawkhill, Dundee; inhabitants of Holborn (two petitions); London (nine petitions); Southwark; Saint Alban's; Saint Pancras; Shoreditch; Bethnal green; Saint Mark's, Lower Pentonville; Saint Mark's; London-wall, Cripplegate; Saint Andrew's, Holborn, above the Bars, and Saint George the Martyr; Maryborough; Saint Andrew, Norwich; Bermondsey; Saint Luke's; Kesenland (Suffolk); Saint Helen, Saint Andrew, and other places; North Walsham, and other places; Adderbury; Sunderland; Saint Michael at Thorn (Nerwich); Cambridge; Chichester; Milngavie; Saint Nicholas, Leicester; Longley and Lower Houses; Walsall; Bath (two petitions); Stoney Stratford; Saint Clement Danes; Northampton; Dalton, near Huddersfield; Paddock, near Huddersfield; the Adelphi, Saint Martin in the Fields; engineers, founders, millwrights, and others, employed at Messrs. Carmichael's Works, Dundee; inhabitants of Largs; inhabitants of Needwood Forest; Wadsworth; Bristol; Merkinch; Tunbridge Wells; pitmen of Cramlington Colliery, Northumberland (two petitions); Netherton Colliery, Northumberland; Segbill Colliery, Northumberland (two petitions); Killingworth Colliery; tradesmen, mechanics, and inhabitants of Stockton-on-Tees, Yarm, and other places; Thomas Slater; members of the Barnstaple Mechanics' Institute; members of the Greenock Mechanics' Library; inhabitants of Cosgrove; Rayleigh and Rawreth; Tiverton; working classes and other inhabitants of Liverpool; weavers, warpers, and others, employed at Mr. Lawson's Manufactory, Pleasance, Dundee; inhabitants of Pitsea, Bowers Gifford, and their vicinity; H. L. Adams, Mayor, chairman of a meeting of inhabitants of Coventry; inhabitants of Limerick; Ennis; and, members of the National Trades' Political Union, Dublin; to lie on the table."

Eighty-four petitions, many of them numerously signed, of the resident inhabitants of important and intelligent towns and cities. Let us first see what number this makes during the session:—

	Petitions.		Signatures.
Brought from the Eighth Report of the Committee on Public Petitions	157	—	137,329
Ninth Report	36	—	10,336
Tenth Report	20	—	16, 4
Between the 14th of April, at which time the Report terminates, and the 5th of May	112	}	say 160,000
Presented May 6th	84	}	
Making a Total of	402	—	323,799

Equalization of the Sugar Duties.—The question which Mr. Ewart put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer after the opening of his budget on Friday, and which, with the answer, was inaudible in the gallery, related to the equalization of the duties on East and West India sugar. Mr. Ewart asked what were the intentions of government on that subject, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer answered that the question was now under his consideration; and that by the end of the next week he should be able to give Mr. Ewart an answer.

Our Breconshire correspondent says that the destruction of sheep and lambs on all the hilly farms is unabated; he mentions several farmers who have lost from 200 to 300 each; and he adds, that of the lambs not one of seven will escape. There had been snow and sleet for five days successively, and it was still lying deep on the high grounds. Not a grain of oats had been sown, and only part of a field here and there had been ploughed. He states that in the spring of 1786 (50 years ago) there was a similar season, when the first oats in his neighbourhood were sown on the 12th of April. We are sorry to confirm the above report from accounts received from all the adjoining districts. Many thousand sheep have perished in the upper parishes of the three counties which meet at Ramny, and more than three-fourths of the mountain lambs. Our correspondent says that he saw 14 sheep dead in one small field; and the Coedcae, the Bunwaun, and the Waun, are strewed with them. The same season which is destructive to sheep kills the hares, and many of these are also found dead.—*Welchman*

A Rather Expensive Law Suit.—The original Exchequer brief in the cause of Small *v.* Atwood, which is yet undecided, occupied 4 000 sheets. The first brief was in proportion to the original bill or complaint of the plaintiffs; which, without interrogatories, occuped about 1,000 sheets. The interrogatories may have occupied about 1,000 sheets more. The plaintiffs exhibited upwards of 500 interrogatories, and examined more than 70 witnesses: the defendant exhibited upwards of 400 interrogatories, and also examined more than 70 witnesses, making together upwards of 900 interrogatories, and 141 witnesses. The examination of witnesses in the country, not to mention those who were examined in London, occupied above 100 days, or more than a quarter of a year. There are upwards of 250 letters proved in the case, and more than 1,100 account-books, accounts, and other exhibits or documents. Two accountants, employed by the plaintiffs, earned together 3 600l.; and one accountant, employed by the defendant, about 3,000l. The original hearing of the cause in the Exchequer occupied twenty-one days. The short-hand writers' notes filled 1,700 brief sheets, and cost about 2,000l. The plaintiffs' bill of costs in the original cause, as delivered to the defendant, exceeded 19,000l., but was reduced on taxation to something less than 10,000l. The printed cases and appendices for the appeal in the House of Lords, occupy six folio volumes; the case and appendix of the appellant occupying 990 folio pages, and containing as many words as about thirteen common sized octavo volumes; while the case and appendix of the respondents would fill about twenty-five common sized octavo volumes, making together about thirty-eight such volumes as we find in an old octavo edition of Hume's History of England. The part hearing of the appeal last session, amounted to about 11,000l. The total amount of costs on both sides, up to the present time, is nearly 50,000l., of which the appellant has actually paid about 40,000l.

A LITERARY THIEF.

On Friday night the house of Mrs. Pearse, who keeps a tripe shop in Bermondsey-street, was entered at the back parlour window, and robbed of, amongst other articles, a copper pot, a saw, a pewter pint, and a rusty sword. The thief had regaled himself while in the house with a quantity of tripe and cow-heel, and had also visited the stable, and took the horse from his stall and set him at liberty in the yard. Mrs. Pearse hearing a noise below, got up out of bed, and looking out of her window into the yard, saw a man in the act of getting over the wall; she gave the alarm, but he escaped. The following morning she received a letter containing the subjoined rhyme:—

"Madam,

"Last night I got into your yard,
And found the door and window barr'd.
Now, having determined from some place,
Some food or cash should mend my case,
'Twas lucky for you that 'twas so,
Or I'd sought for some such things below;
Yet, as you might ill have borne the loss,
I would not ride away your horse;
So, being in urgent need, I got
Out of the shed a copper pot.
Necessity being honest law,
I also took away a saw.
A pewter pint, which brought two pence,
Lying on the table, I took thence.
Perceiving there was stock, at last
Some tripe and cow-heel broke my fast;
And, lest a foe should come aboard,
I armed with a rusty sword;
And thus equipped, I'd just withdrew,
When at the window I saw you;
Not then having time, I certain should
Write, I'm your debtor, Arnold Wood."

Since the robbery, one of the articles taken from Mrs. Pearse's house under the circumstances above mentioned has been traced, and a strolling player, who has been for some time amusing the Boroughonians at a penny theatre on the south side of the river, is the suspected person.

This day is published, No. 13, price 2d. of

BUONARROTI'S HISTORY of BABEUF'S CONSPIRACY for EQUALITY; with the author's reflections on the causes and character of the French Revolution and his estimate of the leading men and events of that epoch; also, his views of democratic government community of property, and political and social equality. Translated from the French Language, and illustrated by original notes, &c., by Bronterre, Editor of the "Poor Man's Guardian," "Hetherington's Twopenny Dispatch," &c. &c.

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Bleed gold for ministers to sport away.
Drink, and be mad, then; 'tis your country bids:
Gloriously drunk, obey th' important call!
Her cause demands the assistance of your throats;
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more."

Cowper.

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BY the use of this valuable remedy immediate relief from pain is obtained, and by its successive application for a short period, the most obstinate corns are entirely removed, without recourse to the dangerous operations of cutting or filing. The Proprietor pledges himself that it does not contain caustic or any other article that will inflame the skin; being white, it will not stain the stocking, and the advantage it has over plaster is manifest, and fully appreciated, as its very large and increasing sale testifies. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. each. N. B. The immense sale of this infallible remedy for Corns, has caused it to be imitated in various shapes. To insure its being genuine, it is absolutely requisite to observe that it has the signature of "S. Ramsbottom" written on the label that is pasted on the outside of the wrapper of every genuine bottle, without which it is counterfeit.

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"You are at liberty, sir, to make use of this letter as you may think proper for the benefit of others similarly afflicted.

"I am, sir, yours, &c.,

"Duncan-street, Leeds, Oct. 6, 1835. Chas. Marston."

"To Mr. Prout.

"Sir,—Unaccustomed to eulogise, or even to think favourably of advertised medicines of any kind, but having suffered several months from an affection of one knee and foot, which had been repeatedly blistered and bled with leeches, without any permanent relief; also having employed warm Harrowgate baths, as well as Buxton waters, with as little success, I was at length prevailed upon by a most intimate friend, who had experienced essential benefit from Blair's Pills, to try a box, which I did; and, by persevering a few days, I was considerably relieved, and in less than a fortnight I was able to walk up the Cheven with perfect ease and without my stick. You will have the goodness, sir, to hand this acknowledgment of my gratitude to the inventor of this invaluable medicine, which has convinced me that all advertised medicines are not quackery. "W. H."

"Otley, Oct. 1, 1835."

* Mr. E. Smeeton, east corner of Albion-street, Leeds, will satisfy any person respecting the authenticity.

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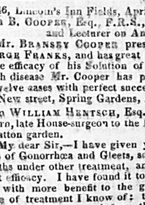
They have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of stomach and liver complaints, indigestion, loss of appetite, sensation of fulness, sick headach, pain and oppression after meals, habitual costiveness, flatulence, shortness of breath, stomach coughs, spasms, worms, and fits in children and grown persons, and all disorders incident to the stomach and bowels. They are also truly efficacious in the cure of colds, agues, asthmas, rheumatism, gout, jaundice, dropsy, and gravel, and an excellent restorative after any excess, or too free indulgence at table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, sweeten the breath, cheer the spirits, brace the nerves, induce a healthy action of the liver, improve digestion, and invigorate the whole system. Females who value good health and personal appearance, should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, sallowness, &c., and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to head-aches, fits, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, singing noise in the ears, which indicate too great a flow of blood to the head, should be particular to take them frequently. They are so mild and gentle in their action that children and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet. Many healthy aged individuals, some of one hundred years and upwards, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age, retaining, in a surprising degree, all the energy, vigour, vivacity, and cheerfulness of their youthful days. They should be kept in every family as a remedy in case of sudden illness, for, by their prompt administration, cholera morbus, cramps, spasms, fevers, apoplexy, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. Numerous patients, whose cases had been considered hopeless, have been restored to sound health by them. This can be proved by the testimony of thousands, and shown by letters from numerous patients who have benefitted by their unrivalled efficacy. To describe all their excellent properties, and the cures they have performed, would fill volumes and exceed credibility; in fact, there is scarcely any disease to which the human frame is subject that they will not either prevent or cure, and none in which they can possibly do harm.

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"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "Joseph Henry Green.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From B. Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., surgeon to Guy's Hospital and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From William Hentsch, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House-surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton garden.

"My dear Sir,—I have given your medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time and with more benefit to the general health than any other mode of treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply.

"I am, dear Sir, your's very truly,

(Signed) "William Hentsch.

"Greville street, Hatton garden, April 15, 1835."

Prepared only by G. Franks, surgeon, 90, Blackfriars-road, and may be had of his agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Bowling, St. George's-circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, & Co. 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 51, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raimes, Leith-walk, Edinburgh; and of all Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.—Caution. To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "George Franks, *Blackfriars-road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

. Mr. Franks may be consulted every day, as usual, until Two o'clock.

DEATH BY LIGHTINING.

On Tuesday an inquest was held upon the body of a youth named Joseph Hough, about 14 years of age, who was killed by lightining under the following fearful circumstances. The subjoined is the account of Mary Hough, the distressed mother, as given by herself. She said that she and her husband, with a family of eight children, occupied a small cottage on Horwich-moor, near Bolton. On Saturday, about 4 o'clock, whilst she was up stairs (all the family being at home excepting her husband), she was dreadfully alarmed at witnessing the threatening aspect of the heavens. Shortly afterwards a violent storm arose; the wind howled dismally; and hail, snow, and rain, commingling together, rendered it impossible for any one to see many yards across the moor. In about five minutes afterwards a vivid flash of lightning darted through the room, followed by a long and loud clap of thunder. In her terror she hurried down stairs, taking with her an infant baby and a little girl about nine years old. She went with them into the pantry, thinking that she would be safer there than elsewhere. Whilst there she experienced an indescrible sensation on hearing a startling noise as if a heavy piece of iron had fallen upon the floor, accompanied with a strange hissing sound. Upon that she took the two children in her arms, and was proceeding across the house, partly with the intention of going to look for her husband, when she almost fainted upon observing her step-daughter, who is about 17 years of age, lying senseless, with her face upon the ground. Her face appeared all over dirt, and her skin and hair were terribly scorched. She passed on, however, being too much frightened to be able to render her any assistance, and got out of the house with her two children in her arms. Presently she was joined by two other of her step-daughters, one older and the other younger than the one struck by the electric fluid; and a little boy about four years old likewise followed them, leaving three of the family in the house, being her step-son Joseph, the deceased, her own son, about 10 years old, and the poor girl on the floor. They then all ran down to a quarry known by the name of Pilkington's stone-delf, where some men were at work; she called, and they came up to her; and, whilst on their way to a neighbouring house to give the alarm, another loud clap of thunder reverberated over them, and one of the men was instantly struck to the earth. The distracted mother then ran with her children nearly a quarter of a mile to a house, where she left them. On returning to go to assist in the melancholy scenes at her own house, a terrible crash arrested her progress on the heath, and she, in amazement, witnessed the terrific effects of the electic fluid, which had struck her cottage, and shivered it almost to its very foundation. Part of the roof was blown off, the doors were thrown open or off their hinges, and the windows were entirely demolished! As she approached the scene of desolation she saw a man supporting her step-daughter from the ruins; her scorched hair was hanging in knotted hanks upon her shoulders, and her face and eyes, from the effects of the vivid element, were of the deepest scarlet. In an agony of grief, she left her in the care of the man, and was going into the house, when she met another son, who seemed almost smothered; his hair was likewise singed, and his right side and shoulder were much burnt. At last, when she entered what remained of the cottage, she saw her son Joseph lying upon the floor; he appeared quite dead; his hair was completely burnt off; his clothes and stockings were entirely consumed; and nothing remained of his linen but the wristbands and shirt neck. The entire of the furniture was destroyed, broken, or burnt, with the exception of two old chairs. That part of the house where Mrs. Hough ran into when the storm commenced, was wholly knocked down; the joists were completely lifted up, and the timbers split in two. Five looms in an adjoining loom-house were damaged, and a small portion of the warp in one of them burnt. All the bedding in the house was destroyed, and the clock was shivered to atoms. Stone walls, 18 inches thick, were dissevered, and none escaped wholly unhurt, saving Mrs. Hough and her young and helpless babe. The deceased lived a few minutes after he was raised up, but the only signs of animation he gave were heavy convulsive sobs. His head, face, and right side, down to his feet, were dreadfully burnt. The little girl which Mrs. Hough carried out with her, also had her clothes torn off, and she remains still very ill from the effects of the lightning. All the other children are more or less injured. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God"—Hough's family supported themselves chiefly by working at the loom. They had also two cows, which they were permitted to pasture on the moor. As they are now rendered completely destitute by one of those awful visitations which no man can contemplate without feelings of the deepest humiliation, a subscription has already been set on foot in Bolton, in order to enable the unfortunate sufferers to re-establish themselves in their cottage; and Mr. Rutter, with his usual kindliness of heart, is interesting himself in Manchester for a similar purpose. Mr. Wise, the landlord of the Buck and Hawthorn tavern, St. Ann's-street, with whom Mr. Rutter left a subscription list, had already received from the visitors of his bar between 3*l.* and 4*l.* towards this laudable object.—*Manchester Advertiser.*

Shocking Event.—(*From Willis's Inklings of Adventure, just published.*)—In a part of the United States the dead are never left till the earth is thrown upon them, and, as a friend of the family, I had been called upon for this melancholy service on the night preceding the interment. It was a death which had left a family of broken hearts; for beneath the sheet which sunk so appallingly to the outline of a human form, lay a wreck of beauty and sweetness, whose loss seemed to the survivors to have darkened the face of the earth. The ethereal and touching lovliness of that dying girl, whom I had known only a hopeless victim of consumption, springs upon my memory even yet, and mingles with every conception of female beauty. Two ladies, friends of the deceased, were to share my vigils. I knew them but slightly, and, having read them to sleep an hour after midnight, I performed my half-hourly duty of entering the room where the corpse lay to look after the lights, and then strolled into the garden to enjoy the quiet of the summer night. The flowers were glittering in their pearl-drops, and the air was breathless. The sight of the long, sheeted corpse, the sudden flare of lights as the long snuffs were removed from the candles, the stillness of the close-shuttered room, and my own predisposition to invest death with a supernatural interest, had raised my heart to my throat. I walked backwards and forwards in the garden-path; and the black shadows beneath the lilacs, and even the glittering of the glow-worms within them, seemed weird and fearful. The clock struck, and I re-entered. My companions still slept. and I passed on to the inner chamber. I trimmed the lights, and stood and looked at the white heap lying so fearfully still within the shadow of the curtains; and my blood seemed to freeze. At the moment when I was turning away with a strong effort at a more composed feeling, a noise like a flutter of wings, followed by a rush and a sudden silence, struck on my startled ear. The street was as quiet as death, and the noise, which was far too audible to be a deception of the fancy, had come from the side toward an uninhabited wing of the house. My heart stood still. Another instant, and the fire-screen was dashed down, and a white cat rushed past me, and with the speed of light sprung like an hyæna upon the corpse. The flight of a vampyre into the chamber would not have more curdled my veins. A convulsive shudder ran cold over me; but, recovering my self command, I rushed to the animal (of whose horrible appetite for the flesh of the dead I had read incredulonsly) and attempted to tear her from the body. With her claws fixed in the breast, and a howl like the wail of an infernal spirit, she crouched fearlessly upon it, and the stains already upon the sheet convinced me that it would be impossible to remove her without shockingly disfiguring the corpse. I seized her by the throat, in the hope of choking her; but, with the first pressure of my fingers, she flew into my face, and the infuriated animal seemed persuaded that it was a contest for life. Half blinded by the fury of her attack, I loosed her for a moment, and she immediately leaped again upon the corpse, and had covered her feet and face with blood before I could recover my hold upon her. The body was no longer in a situation to be spared, and I seized her with a desperate grasp to draw her off; but to my horror, the half covered and bloody corpse rose upright in her fangs, and, while I paused in fear, sat with drooping arms, and head fallen with ghastly helplessness over the shoulder. Years have not removed that fearful spectacle from my eyes. The corpse sunk back, and I succeeded in throttling the monster, and threw her at last lifeless from the window. I then composed the disturbed limbs, laid the hair away once more smoothly on the forehead, and, crossing the hands over the bosom, covered the violated remains, and left them again to their repose. My companions, strangely enough, slept on, and I paced the garden-walk alone, till the day dawned over the mountains.

SOUTHWARK RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Monday evening this Association held its weekly meeting at the usual place in Kent-street, Borough, and there was a considerable attendance of members. Mr. Catchpool was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting, which was the consideration of the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, particularly that part of it which spoke in such high terms of the prosperity of the country, as demonstrated in its revenue; a surplus of which the Chancellor said he had to dispose of. Several speakers went into the merits of what constitutes the prosperity of a country, and all decided, and indeed the meeting at large, that the amount of taxes, collected by compulsion and force, could not be regarded as such criterion. Reference was then made to the indigent condition of the industrious classes, out of whose toil all the revenue was taken; and it was stated to be a mockery of these classes, the most useful and valuable of any in society, to state publicly, while they were in such indigence, particularly the hand-loom weavers, whose wages are now 5s. 6d. per week, whose numbers are immense, and whose case was brought before Parliament by Mr. Maxwell, M.P., lately, that the country is in a prosperous condition. It was stated and decided that the only standard of the prosperity of a country is the comfort and contentment of the productive classes. The reduction of the stamp duty on newspapers to one penny also was touched upon as furnishing another and a most satisfactory proof, under all circumstances, that the Whigs are hypocritical pretenders to the liberty of the press. The meeting separated at 11 o'clock.

MARYLEBONE RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday evening this Association held its public meeting at Circus-street, Marylebone; and Mr. Paton was called to the chair. The chairman opened the business, and called upon Mr. Macconnell to address the meeting; who went at great length into the merits of petitioning; and stated, that although he could not say that he believed it would be of any utility to petition the king, as far as it regarded carrying the object, but still it was what was due to themselves. (Hear, hear.) He then went on to say that he advocated a petition to the king, on the ground that it would keep the question alive, (cheers) on this ground, as well as what was due to themselves, he would move "That the Radical Association do petition the king for a total repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers." Mr. Maitland seconded the motion in a very brief and effective manner. Mr. Savage addressed the meeting. During the time he was speaking. Mr. Hetherington was announced, and his name was received with loud cheers. Dr. Webb followed, and was much cheered. He enlarged on the evil of petitioning the king, because the petition which complained to the king of his ministers and government, had to pass through the hands of those very ministers. (Hear, hear.) Still he advocated petitioning the king, because it kept the matter alive, and it would go to shew that the people had used every means in their power to secure a perfectly free press. (Cheers.) The chairman then called on Mr. Hetherington. Mr. Hetherington then went on the platform, and his appearance before the meeting was hailed, with three distinct rounds of applause. Mr. Hetherington then spoke on the subject before the meeting, and went at great length into the merits of the question; and stated with emphasis, that if the people ever had a free press, it would be from their own efforts alone. (Cheers.) Mr. H. insisted on the absolute necessity of a full and fair representation of the people in the House of Commons. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. It was then moved, seconded, and carried, that the committee should prepare such a petition, and lay it before the meeting of the Association at its earliest convenience.

IRELAND.

Resistance to Rent—Attachment against a Magistrate.—In the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Nelson applied for an additional order for an attachment against Mr. John Power, a magistrate of the county of Roscommon, for having violently resisted the service upon him of a *capias* for rent due to a Mr. Stirling. The process server swore that when he attempted to serve Mr. Power, that gentleman called his man to beat him, and also threatened himself to do so.—The Chief Baron observed, that the Lord Chancellor should be at once memorialised upon the matter, and the conduct of the defendant fully set forth.—Baron Foster. How long has the defendant been in the capacity of a magistrate?—Mr. Nelson. It does not, my lord, appear by the affidavits.—Baron Foster. My reason for asking the question was to learn for what period the defendant has been thus administering justice. (Laughter.) The application was granted.

Mayo Election—Triumph of the Radicals.—The retreat of the Government candidate, the Hon. Constantine Dillon, (who did not poll a single vote,) has given the Radicals a comparatively easy triumph over Mr. John Browne, who represented the conservative and independent interest, but was opposed by the Radicals and Repealers, including the Roman Catholic clergy. The club have certainly exhibited the most extraordinary power on this occasion. They summarily rejected the ministerial candidate—picked up a young man without present property in the country—and, in defiance of the entire body of the gentry, they are about to send him into Parliament as the representative of Mayo. The Whig gentry, finding that the Hon. Mr. Dillon was sent adrift, either did not take any part in the election, or co-operated with the club in supporting the Radical candidate.

Resistance to Tithes—Attack on the Police.—On Wednesday a violent mob surrounded some persons while serving tithe notices in the neighbourhood of Hospital, county of Limerick, under representatives of the late Nassau Massy, of Griston, Esq. The process-servers appealed to the police for protection, and two of this force prepared to escort them to the residence of the nearest magistrate; the crowd having pressed on in overwhelming numbers, the police fired, and wounded a boy. This exasperated their assailants, who pursued them to the steps of Kilfrush House, and there rushed on the police, disarmed, and nearly beat to death one of the unfortunate men, whom they would have sacrificed at the very residence of a magistrate, but for Mrs. Gubbins, who implored his life from them. On Wednesday, William Smith, Esq., sub-sheriff, was engaged, with Major Gascoyne, and 100 men of the 94th regiment, and a party of the 15th hussars, from this garrison, serving Exchequer notices for tithes, in the parish of Croom, and subsequently at several miles distance, in Castle-Connell and Stradbally. They encountered no hostility at Croom, and effected substitution of service at the church and chapel doors, while a vast concourse of peasantry were assembled on the fair-green.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Famine in the North-west.—The most deplorable accounts have been received from almost all parts of the north-west coast, especially Sligo and Donegal, of the dreadful state of distress, the absolutely starving condition, of the peasantry. The very backward state of the season, and the extreme severity of the weather for months past, have greatly aggravated the misery of the poor people, and accelerated the commencement of the periodical famine this year. I have seen several letters which give the most heartrending accounts of the sufferings of the peasantry. At a place called Tullough-abegley the cattle are dying in all directions from the total want of fodder, there being scarcely a blade of grass to be seen anywhere. This has been the case for several weeks past; so that the poor farmers and cottiers have been compelled to share their scanty supply of potatoes with the cattle, which have been reduced to skin and bone, and are not worth killing, unless for the skins, several cartloads of which have recently been sent for sale to Letterkenny, in order to purchase meal or potatoes with the produce. One letter states that there is not more than a month's provisions in that part of the country; and, from the lateness of the season, there can be no expectation of the new potato crop until December or October. This description of the misery of the peasantry equally applies to various districts in Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, and other counties along the coast. Within the last ten days several shiploads of potatoes have been purchased by order of Government, and sent to different ports along the coast, to be distributed amongst the starving people, and further supplies are in preparation; but this relief can only be very temporary. If extensive aid be not very promptly afforded, thousands must die of actual starvation.

Destruction of the Pyramids.—The Pasha, as if he had not done enough already for immortality, has given orders that one of the pyramids of Geasa shall be pulled down, in order to furnish stones for the Barage. This only was wanting to consummate his glory. The fame of him "who fired the Ephesian dome" sinks into obscurity before the lustre of this achievement. Old Cheops must yield to Mehemet Ali—he who has stood on the rock of ages, the wonder of the world, who has seen barbarism and civilization alike respect him, must at length give way to the spirit of thrift, and bow his lofty head at the foot of this modern Attilla.—*Extract of a letter from Egypt* of March 4.

STATE PENSIONS

FALLING DUE THIS WEEK.

(Weekly True Sun.)

	£	s.	d.		
Hargrove, Frances, and Frances Elizabeth, Jane and George ..	17	7	0 ..	12th	Payment
Kennedy, Mary	49	10	0 ..	32d	Ditto
Kennedy, Janet	49	10	0 ..		Ditto
M'Culloch, Jane	100	13	0 ..	10th	Ditto
Orr, Martha	49	10	0 ..	32d	Ditto
Strangford, Maria, Dowager, Viscountess	233	5	0 ..		Ditto
Stuart, Sir Simeon Henry, bart..	200	6	7 ..	13th	Ditto

One would imagine, from seeing the weekly return of the favoured fair in the State Pension List, that the English court, or ministry, or whatever else it may be, that from time to time conferred these substantial gifts, had the most abundant—nay, unconscionable, predilection, for the "weaker vessel." The various names in the above list appear peculiarly gifted in the pauper summary, for they are spread in batches here and there amongst the illustrious congregation. How disgusting it is to see the noble beggar battening on the public plunder to the amount of some six or seven hundreds per annum. Male and female—husband and wife—old and young, consorted, perhaps, in the following lines of the return, with a dozen or two poor dependent menials, at the skin and bone stipend of twenty or thirty pounds—Fie!

"Take physic, pomp!"

It will be observed, that "in the matter of siller," that recipient of honour, the knight baron, does pretty well. After, all there is nothing like your man with a handle to his name, for a pull on the public purse. Oh! he does the thing so genteel. By the by, the name of Stuart is so frequently in the list, that it would appear to confer what the lawyers would call a "customable right" of being a state beggar.

UNIVERSAL CO-OPERATION.

(*By Mrs. Leman Grimstone.—Monthly Repository.*)

(*Continued from our last.*)

In the course of the education of children, and now I speak of the happier instances, they are taken to look at machinery and manufactures; they examine and, as far as they understand, they admire: but we work at their heads, rarely at their hearts. Do we say to them,—the beings who made this had feelings and affections like yourself;—do we lead them to feel pain at the idea of any of those feelings and affections being excruciated, or to glow with delighted sympathy at the idea that they were gratified? *No*; like the critic who forgot Garrick to look at the stop-watch, we forget our fellow-creatures even while looking at their creations.

But it may justly be urged that in the present sate of society it were hardly possible to do this; that the excited feelings of the child would lead him to turn to the labourer, and what would he find him? almost as much a machine as the thing he makes—the excited feeling, instead of being strengthened, would be extinguished. Very true. And why is this? Because we debase the labourer are we then to draw an excuse for feeling towards him disgust and indifference? No lofty motive has been kindled or kept alive in him—we kill his energies and aspirations, and then complain that they are dead. There is no reason on earth why the labourer, of every kind, may not be liberal in his knowledge, and even refined in his habits; it is not labour of any sort which has been the cause of human degradation, but its excess, and the wretched modes of life falsely supposed, or infamously made, their inseparable adjuncts.

Is it feared that liberalization and refinement will lead men so much to aspire, that the coarse work of the world will not be done? Let there be no fear—that which is essential will always be performed either by man, or his mighty agent, machinery; and as for *aspiration*—the desire of rising! Oh, that *that* which is the evidence of our improvability and the index of our immortality should, by being confined to the shallow and infected channels of avarice and ambition, be the badge of our degradation, creating little else than place and pelf lovers!!

Co-operation require a harmony in the social atoms which can only accrue from some important convictions becoming common. Among these must obtain the conviction that religion is the exclusive business of the bosom in which it is cherished, referable only to God and inviolate to man; and of course the preservation of this religious liberty must depend on its extension by each to all. Conviction must obtain, that luxury destroys the happiness which labour can create; that labour, properly, that is justly, distributed is the privilege, not the penalty, of humanity—one of the first essentials to human enjoyment, giving edge to appetite and relish to reward. *None* must be exempt from labour, nor *any* loaded with it; but, by distributing employment according to capacity, make labour a source of universal satisfaction and a bond of universal union, realizing, as regards, the world's business, the old adage, "that many hands make light work."

With these convictions, one man might believe in purgatory, and another in predestination, and yet not war with each other—each would follow his own peculiar form of worship, and the fiat, as to its truth, would be removed to that sphere in which the voice of man has no weight—with these convictions each would desire only such leisure as healthy labour would furnish him with the means of enjoying.

None would be more benefited by the changes consequent on these views than those miserable beings to whom, now, belong the supposed enviable privilege of exemption from labour, which means, in other words, consignment to listlessness, apathy, and the minor infamies of mischiefs, which swarm upon society in the shape of idle and mendacious gossip, and paltry intrigue. "Satiety is the common and catholic curse of the idle portion of a civilized country."

It is one of the finest points in the system of Pestalozzi, that it inculcates simultaneous attention to *every* part of the human constitution;—this is no feature of the plan upon which the course of any being's existence proceeds. The human machinery is everywhere subjected to a circumstance which would spoil any other machinery, and why not that? The circumstance which I mean is the morbid state of rest of one part, co-existent with the excessive action of some other parts: by this means the whole fabric is strained and distorted—an inert body, with, consequently, inactive functions, ultimately paralyzes the mind, or an overtasked mind shatters the body.

I should serve the cause of many a home in which a toiling anxious father and husband struggles to support a wife, and growing or grown-up daughters, in the ladylike habits of doing nothing, or worse than nothing, if I could persuade them that doing, or assisting to do, their household work is no derogation from their dignity, but the preservation of it; since, by so doing, they render themselves, in a great degree, independent of those, on whom, in the present state of their education, little dependence can be placed; they would increase the measure of their comforts, relieve themselves of many annoyances to which genteel poverty must submit. and which economy, and industry, and activity escape. Let them remember that he who goes to his daily toils is also travelling to his grave, and when, at last, he lies down to take his everlasting rest, how pleasant to their spirits will it be to think that they lightened the load he had to bear in life, instead of increasing the burthen.

In the far greater number of women the human spirit is overlaid by an unexercised body, as a child sometimes is by a lazy nurse; in fact, the indolence of women is inconceivable, and is, in itself, almost enough to account for their hanging in the rear of the human march, instead of leading the van as they often might.

Were I asked what class of women generally exhibited most of the beauty which consists in health (the best beauty, whatever the *zephyrines* and *fragilities* may think), and the happiness contingent on good spirits, I should say, maid-servants.

Exercise, of which walking and dancing are but branches, is indispensable to health; and cheerfulness is inseparable from activity. But exercise and activity are beneficial in proportion to the excellence of the motives which put them into action. Thus it is that the efforts which produce the clean hearth, bright fire, polished furniture, and all the thousand charms of a well-ordered home, so well reward the dispenser—*such* exertions have called up her holiest feelings, brought her happiest pulses into play. I am certain, were personal activity less confined to the kitchen, listlessness would be less present in the parlour;—was there more action of hands, to say nothing of minds, there would be more overflowing of hearts.

The unnatural separation of dignity and usefulness, the pernicious association of elegance and inutility, has created immeasurable mischief. How absurd, how insane are the notions connected with manual labour. Louis XVI. would have been a locksmith had the bent of his taste been permitted scope; and George III. was fond of watch-making. What a pity either were compelled to forsake the path of mechanical usefulness for that in which they have left their names,

"To point a moral, and adorn a tale."

(*To be continued.*)

STOCK EXCHANGE

DURING THE WEEK.

Since the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his exposé on Friday night, and showed what he termed the prosperous state of the finances of the country, the English funds have been very buoyant, and have advanced from 91⅞ for Consols, to 92⅛ ¼, and have secured considerable business; and although on Monday night the Irish Municipal Corporation Reform Bill was substantially destroyed in the House of Commons, and the ministry defeated, the Consols underwent no variation in consequence of that event. Exchequer Bills have been lower, say 17. 19. Bank Stock 210. Money has been plentiful amongst the bill brokers, and discounts continue at 3¼ to 3½ per cent. There has been some business done in English accounts than for some time past.

The dividends on Spanish Bonds continue to be fully paid, and the consequence is great confidence in Spanish Bonds, which have varied very little from 46, but have not recovered any very great business, but still are in good esteem. Owing to the formation of a new Portuguese ministry, in which great hopes are placed, Portuguese Bonds have advanced to 85¼ ½, which are very good prices, and they have secured considerable business. There has been nothing particular in any other foreign security, all of which continue quiet and secure but very little business.

There has been vers little business done in Railway Shares since the the throwing out of the Great Northern Railway, and prices are dropping severely. More business has been done in Mining shares, prices of which, in several instances, have improved.

WEEKLY DIGEST OF THE LONDON MARKETS,

(*From Thursday, May 5, to Thursday, May 12.*

Sugar—British plantation has advanced 6d. per cwt. Good grey 65s. Good yellow grocery 65s to 67s. Brown 63s. 6d. to 64s.

Coffee has declined, but recovered again for West India fine; ordinary Jamaica is now 80s. to 88s.; a lower quality 72s. to 78s.; good 92s. to 101s. per cwt.

Tea has undergone no variation. Gunpowder 4s. to 4s. 6d. Hyson 1s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. Bohea 10d. Souchong 1s. 2d. to 3s. 6d per lb.

Wheat has advanced 1s. to 2s. per qr. Red 44s. to 50s. White 45s. to 58s. per qr.

Oats have advanced 6d. to 1s. per qr. English feed 22s. 6d. to 25s. Poland 24s. to 26s. 6d. Potatoe 26s. to 28s. per qr.

Flour has undergone no variation. Town made and first country marks 40s. to 48s. Irish 33s. to 36s.

Meat has declined 1d. per stone. Beef 2s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. Mutton 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d. Veal 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d. Lamb 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d. Pork, Irish, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; English 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per stone of eight lbs.

Coals—Prices without any alteration of importance. Lowest common 15s. 3d. Highest common 18s. Lowest best 18s. 9d. Highest best 22s. per ton.

Fish Market—Fish cheap. Turbot 3s. and 4s. up to 14s. and 15s. each. Soles 9d. to 2s. per pair. Lobsters 1s. 6d. to 3s. each. Mackarel 5d. to 7d. each. Red Mullet, one day, at the enormous price of 4s. 6d. and 9s. each.

Vegetable Market—Prices rather lower. Brocali per bundle 2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. Radishes per doz. hands 5d. to 7d. Turnips per doz. bunches 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. Carrots per do. 6s. 6d. to 8s 6d. Onions per half score 3s. to 4s. Champion potatoes per cwt. 5s, Scotch do. 5s. to 6s. Asparagus per 100, 6s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

Wool Market—But little done just now. Prices without variation. The English clip now coming is expected to be short, owing to the bad weather, which has so much injured the sheep.

True Tales of the Irish Peasantry. Price Sixpence. Tait, Edinburgh.—These heartrending tales, selected by Mrs. Johnstone, from the Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners, require no comment from us. They speak a language at once natural and powerful, and appeal to every feeling mind, of whatever country or religion. We have selected a few cases, not for their peculiar hardships, but for their brevity; for, alas! every instance is one of sorrow, hardship, poverty—every thing but despair. The fearful results of no provision for the destitute is here attested by the tears of blood these miserable creatures shed; and sure we are, no one who voted with the wretched author of the English Poor Law Bill, that reads these tales, but will wish that the mountains and the hills would cover him, and thus shut from his eyes the miseries he would fain have brought upon his fellow-creatures in our own more favoured island.—The proceeds of the sale of this cheap publication are devoted to the relief of the Irish sufferers.—*Manchester Times.*

"WILLIAM HANLEY'S STORY.

"*Ballina.*—William Hanley says, 'I am a labourer, and have a wife and six children, the eldest a girl fourteen years old. I worked yesterday for 5d. and my breakfast; little as that is, I wish I could earn it every day. I have no work to-day; and how am I to live but on others? My wife is out now, begging, striving to gather a prog for myself and the children; and when she brings in that lock of potatoes to-night, I cannot buy as much as a halfpenny herring to eat with them. I have not a stitch of clothes but what I wear now, shivering and famishing as you see me; yet, when I can get that 5d. a-day, I am glad to stand out in the cold wind and rain, every blast and dash of it driving to the heart of me. We live in a deserted house; the thatch is all melted off it; nothing remains but the scraws; you can see the light through every part of the roof; it is not much more shelter to us than if we lay down by a high wall; we have to shift our bed from one side to the other, as the wind changes; and if not in that state, I would not be left there, for sure I can pay no rent; our bed is a "shake down" of straw, as we have but one blanket, not four pounds' weight, among us all, and even that my wife has round her when she is begging: and I must often ask of a man as poor as myself to lend or give me a few turf to dry it when she brings it in wet.' Several labourers present say they have often sent him a few turf. 'I am often without a fire in my house in winter; and if I went to the pawnbroker's and offered to pledge the coat on my back, I would not get one 1d. on it. We had not one spark of fire in our cabin last night (this was November), and I was up at day-dawn this morning, to purchase a load of turf out of the 5d. that I received as my day's hire late yesterday evening; and there we were about the fireplace to day, I striving to spare the sods and the children driving and pulling one another to see who would get nearest the coals. When we have no fire of our own, the children must try to get a warming at a neighbour's fire. I came to this town (Ballina) from Westport, 14 years ago. I came because I could not line without begging, and I was ashamed to beg at home.'"

Use of Books.—Books are as meat and viands are; some of good, some of evil substance; and yet God in that unapocryphal vision said without exception, "Rise, Peter, kill and eat;" leaving the choice to each man's discretion. Wholesome meats to a vitiated stomach differ little or nothing from unwholesome; and best books to a naughty mind are not unapplicable to occasions of evil. Bad meat will scarce breed good nourishment in the healthiest concoction; but herein the difference is of bad books, that they to a discreet and judicious reader serve in many respects to discover, to confute, to forewarn, and to illustrate.—*Milton.*

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, AND OTHERS.

WANTED by an experienced Bookkeeper or Clerk, a Situation in a Mercantile or other Establishment. Is a first-rate Penman, and well acquainted with Accounts and Business generally. Respectable references can be given for ability, character, &c.—A line addressed to A. B., at Mr. Waklin's, No. 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, will meet with early attention.

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ON Monday Evening next, Mr. Plummer will deliver a Lecture on the proposed Sunday Bill, at the Patriot Coffee House, Union-street, Bishpsgate-street, wherein it will be shown how it would powerfully mitigate against the health of the above much-injured body of mechanics. To commence at half past Eight o'Clock.—Discussion after the Lecture.—Admission Free.

On the 14th of May will be published, Price 6d., No. 1, of

THE POLICE SPY. Edited by Captain W. White. The Police Spy will show the unconstitutional nature of the Metropolitan Police, and the dangerous purposes to which it may be perverted; the grievances which the Public have sustained by it, and the benefits derived; the mismanagement of the Force, its abuses and defects; the grievances of the men, and how they ought to be remedied. To be continued in Weekly Numbers. All communications must be by letter (post-paid), to the Editor of the Police Spy, 21, Paternoster-row.

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To the WORKING CLASSES of the METROPOLIS.

MR. PRESTON, of Birmingham, is delivering a Course of Three Lectures, "On the Evils resulting from the Established Church," at the Old Pewter Platter, White Lion-street, Norton-falgate, on Sundays May 8th, 16th, and 24th, at Seven o'clock in the Evening. To defray the expense of the Room, Bills, &c., the charge of One Penny will be made for Admission.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

THE FRIENDS of a FREE PRESS are most respectfully informed that the BOOKSELLERS' and VENDERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY (Established Two Years ago, for the purpose of rendering legal and pecuniary assistance to such of its Members who may be prosecuted for selling or carrying for sale the unstamped), have taken that elegant and commodious place, the Pantheon Theatre, Catherine-street, Strand, in which they intend to take a BENEFIT, in aid of the Society's Fund, on Monday, May 30, 1836. The performances to consist of the favorite Burletta of the WRECK ASHORE, a MUSICAL MELANGE, and the favorite Drama of WAT TYLER.—Further particulars next week.

N.B.—The Society is open to all Publishers and Venders.

SURREY RADICAL ASSOCIATION.—Tuesday Evening, Mr. Barnes being called to the chair, Mr. Simpson moved the following resolution:—"That we consider that a Dissolution of Parliament would at this time be beneficial to the country at large, as the majority of the members have clearly proved, by their past and present conduct, that they are for self interest, and not for the good of the nation; and as the total abolition of the stamp-duty on newspapers ought to be carried by a large majority of the Commons to secure its success in the Lords, which must be the case in a new-elected Parliament, who must pledge their support of an unstamped press, or lose their seats."—Seconded by Mr. Price, carried, and strongly supported by others.

Subject for discussion on next Tuesday Evening,—"The Church and State." J. Simpson, Sec.

RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

Mechanics' Institution, Circus street, Marylebone.

NOTICE.—The Subject for Discussion on Tuesday Evening next, the 17th inst., will be—"The Appointment of Col. Thompson, M.P., as Corn-law Missionary to the House of Commons."

N.B. The Secretaries of all Radical Associations, and other trade and benefit societies in London and the Provinces, are urgently requested to forward (without delay) their addresses to London, addressed as below, preparatory to a circular being addressed to them on the subject of the contemplated movements of the Radical Association to effect the emancipation of the Press. J. Russell, Sec.

All communications addressed (post paid) to "John Russell, 13, Princess-street, Portman-market, St. Marylebone, London," will receive immediate attention.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for HETHERINGTON and CLEAVE.

AT a Meeting of the Committee, held at 14, Tavistock-street, on Monday, May the 9th, the following Resolution was agreed to:

Resolved,—That it be Advertised in the Unstamped, Radical, and True Sun Newspapers, that all persons holding Subscriptions received on account of the Fines for Messrs. Hethrington and Cleave, are requested to transmit the same to the Secretary, 19, Greville-street, Hatton Garden, or to 14, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, without delay, as the Subscriptions for those individuals ceased on this day; but that the Subscribers and the Public are respectfully invited to keep open the Subscriptions for the general purpose of assisting those persons who might suffer from Seizures of the Unstamped, and for otherwise promoting the object the Committee have in view, that of procuring for the Wording Classes a Cheap and Honest Press. By order, W. Lovett, Sec.

MEETING OF THE DELEGATES FROM THE RADICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

THE following are the RESOLUTIONS which were unanimously passed at a Meeting of the DELEGATES from the RADICAL ASSOCIATIONS, held May 4, at the "True Sun" Office.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., in the Chair.

That the Rev. Dr. Wade be requested to take the chair at the open air meeting.

That the meeting be held in the space fronting White Conduit House, and that 'Whitsun' Monday be nominated as the day for holding the same.

That the Dorchester Committee be requested to co-operate with us for the purpose of furthering the object of the meeting.

That Mr. Feargus O'Connor be requested to draw up a manifesto to the people of England, urging them to assist us by every constitutional means in their power to carry out the object of the said meeting.

That the Committees carry wands, and that each Association be distinguished by different colours.

That the Secretary and Committees be requested to solicit the attendance and co-operation of the several Trades' Unions, in order to give effect to the meeting.

That the Secretaries of the several Associations be requested to send their address to the Secretary of the Radical Association, Mr. John Russell, 13, Princes street, Portman market.

That Clerkenwell Green is a proper place for the different Associations to meet at prior to their proceeding to the place of general meeting.

That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the "True Sun" and Unstamped; and that the thanks of the Central Committee be given to the Proprietors of the "True Sun" for their kindness in granting them the privilege of meeting in their large room.

To the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND for PAYING the FINES of HETHERINGTON and CLEAVE.

THE COMMITTEE for the above objects inform the contributors to this fund, that after procuring the release from prison of Mr. Cleave, and the promise of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made to Mr. Warburton, M.P., that Mr. Cleave should "hear no more of his fines," they have this day paid the fines of Mr. Hetherington, and that both these determined advocates of a cheap press are now in the full enjoyment of their liberty.

The Committee feel they have a mutual source of congratulation with the contributors in the achievement of these objects, so well calculated to promote the great cause in which all are engaged—freedom of the press.

But the same just motives which led to the exertions in favour of Mr. Cleave and Mr. Hetherington should induce all to continue their efforts now for the assistance of those deserving, though less prominent victims to the detested Stamp Acts, who have perilled both their liberty and their property to procure for the universal advantage a cheap and honest press.

The Committee go on in their labours the more heartily, as the monstrous laws relative to the press proposed by the Chanceller of the Exchequer, and the relentless hostility of nearly all the stamped papers, to the improvement of working men, demonstrate that it is solely by supporting the Unstamped that this class of the community will ever be permitted to share in the benefits of the press, or, indeed, that the press itself will be free.

The Committee, trusting to the sustaining co-operation of those who really desire a free press, will zealously continue their exertions, and they appeal to the enlightened generosity of the community not to slacken in their subscriptions to so holy a cause, which, by determination and energy, must triumph. By order,

London, May 3, 1836. Wm. Lovett, Sec.

SYLLABUS of a COURSE of LECTURES on the Reign of George the Third, considered in its relation to its Influence upon the National Mind. By W. J. Fox.

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Lecture V. Education and Popular Literature. Methodism. Sunday Schools. Bell and Lancaster. Tracts. Songs. Dibdin. Robert Burns. Newspapers and Periodicals. Political and other Associations. Subscription Libraries. Cobbett.

Lecture VI. Public Controversies. Church and Dissent. The Slave Trade. Prisons and Punishment. Howard and Clarkson. Parliamentary Reform. Theories of Government and Society. Godwin and Malthus. Reaction of the principles of Intelligent Progress.

The Lectures will be delivered at the chapel in South-place, Finsbury, on Thursday Evening, May 4th to June 8th, inclusive, commencing at Eight o'Clock precisely.

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